The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 3 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Rumored Alliance Between Russia and Prussia.

Russia Placing Her Military and Naval Forces on a War Footing.

Rumored Changes in the French Mission to Washington.

The Pope's Recent Allocution Denounced in Italy.

The Spanish Government Contemplating a Coup d'Etat.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

The Alliance a Fixed Fact.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 2.

The *Presse* says the alliance between Prussia and Russia is a fixed fact.

Russia Arming.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The military and naval forces of Russia have been ordered to be raised to their full strength.

ITALY.

The Allocution of the Pope Denounced.

ROME, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Italian Press denounce the allocution of the Pope against the conduct of Italy.

It is reported that Count RICASOLI will soon resign his position in the Italian Ministry.

FRANCE.

French Diplomatic Changes.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 2.

It is said that Count DE MONTHOLON has been ordered to return from Washington and repair to Lisbon, and that Count BERTHEMY will go to Washington and take his place there.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The rumored change in the French Embassy at Washington is fully confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Promised Encouragement of the Nicaragua Route.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2.

The British Admiralty have promised a deputation that waited upon them in regard to the matter, that they will encourage the projected Nicaragua route.

Funds for the Relief of the Quebec Sufferers.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

A large fund has been and now is raising for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Quebec, C. E., recently.

SPAIN.

A Coup d'Etat in Contemplation.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 3.

It is said that the Government of Spain contemplates a *coup d'état*.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet Convoked.

VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Diet of Hungary has been convoked for the 19th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2.

Consols close at 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Consols for money, 89⅞; United States Five-Twenties, 78⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 51⅞; Illinois Central Shares, 77½.

American Securities.

U. S. Five-Twenties	69¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	77 ¼
Erie Railway Shares	51½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 56,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales, the market closing dull at 15d. for Middling Uplands.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The market for Cotton is active; Middling Uplands have advanced to 15⅛d.; the sales to-day were 16,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is without change.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

Breadstuffs are easier. Sales of Corn at 33s. for Mixed Western.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2.

Pork is declining.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright at Glasgow—The Meaning and Significance of his Speech—The Supreme Right of Revolution—American and English Statesmanship—The Evacuation of Rome—The Sensational in Literature—Various Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

Mr. BRIGHT's great speech at Glasgow was an appeal not for the success of the Whigs or Liberals—not for RUSSELL or GLADSTONE—not for Reform, but for Revolution—a radical and entire change in the English system of Government. It is a plea for Universal Suffrage—a Government of the people—a Democracy—no more, no less. In such a Government royalty would be an anachronism, and the House of Peers would quickly be, as Mr. BRIGHT not long since threatened, swept into the Thames. It is a declaration of war on all hereditary right, on all rank and privilege, on the Church Establishment, on property itself, for one of the bitter complaints against the existing system is that the land is owned by a few proprietors, while masses of the people are beggars.

There were a few words at the end of his speech, in a reply to the usual vote of thanks, that were very significant. Mr. BRIGHT urged his hearers to unite all the people of Scotland with the Reform League—a league for residential manhood suffrage and the ballot. "Be prepared, if need be, with funds. Be prepared with all your influence in case there should be an early dissolution of Parliament, and if it should happen that during the next session of Parliament there should stand up any man to be received with frantic enthusiasm by the Ministerial Party to revile you as you were reviled last year, then it may be necessary for the workingmen to assemble in their thousands and scores of thousands to deliberate what *further measures are necessary for the maintenance of their rights.*"

Here is a pointed reiteration of the idea given out by Mr. BRIGHT at the Manchester banquet, at which he explained that in certain contingencies there remained the right of force—the supreme right of revolution. The allusion to Mr. LOWE is, of course, understood by everybody, but everybody is not satisfied with these attacks upon what Englishmen so much pride themselves—the liberty of speech. Mr. LOWE is an old man—a man of high character and brilliant talents, who has done the State much service. What he said in Parliament Mr. BRIGHT and every intelligent person knows to be true. Ignorance, drunkenness and corruption are to be found among the lower classes of English voters. The evidence of it has just filled a hundred columns of all the newspapers. But for saying this Mr. LOWE is denounced by Mr. BRIGHT at these great meetings, and in all the Radical papers in England. From this denunciation to violence is but a step, and the time may come when "*à la lanterne*" may be translated by an English mob in the streets of London.

This appeal to the force of numbers, to that brute force of an ignorant populace, and, if necessary, to those "*further measures*" of which we receive such frequent intimations, is, however, strictly logical. The Queen will not voluntarily abdicate. The House of Lords will not throw itself from Westminster bridge into the Thames. The Church will not knowingly commit suicide. The one hundred and sixty-two men who are said to own half of England and Scotland will not voluntarily distribute their property among their landless fellow-citizens. If they did the cotton lords and merchant princes would soon buy it all up again. And what can be expected of a sham Parliament, representing barely one per cent. of the nation? Evidently nothing. And what of a new House elected by the same influences and constituencies? Nothing. It remains, then, for the unrepresented people to overawe Parliament by exhibitions of physical force, and, if these will not answer, to deliberate on "further measures."

ENGLAND TO BE REVOLUTIONIZED.

Now if Mr. BRIGHT is in earnest, if the Reform Leagues are in earnest, and if the people are in earnest, England is on the verge of a political revolution. The class that has misgoverned the country so long, and brought it into the terrible condition described by Mr. BRIGHT, is to be set aside, and the nation is to try its own hand as the governing power. But I advise my democratic countrymen not to be too sanguine in their expectations. Mr. BRIGHT holds up America, in all his speeches, to the admiration of his countrymen as the model country and model Government of the world; but Mr. BRIGHT, though earnestly wishing to Americanize England, is willing to compromise for a fraction of what he considers justice. He demands the addition of only one million of voters, where five millions have the same right. He is always more moderate in Parliament than in his popular speeches. Last Winter he accepted the moderate bill of Mr. GLADSTONE. The *Daily Telegraph*, which is devoted to the late Administration, denounces even the *presence* of Americans at these meetings—Gen. NEAL DOW having been at the Glasgow gathering, only as a spectator. Then I rely, for a peaceful solution, somewhat upon the divisions among the Reform leaders, as well as their uninfluential character, and most of all upon the stolid, stupid ignorance of the great body of the English people, who will never read or even hear of Mr. BRIGHT's orations. You may stir up a beer or bread riot in a small town—you may combine workmen for strikes, to secure higher wages, but other materials are necessary for political revolutions.

A LESSON TO MR. BRIGHT.

On this matter Mr. GLADSTONE's organ takes the opportunity to read a lesson to Mr. BRIGHT. "What business," asks the *Daily Telegraph*, "has an American with an English political meeting? He can represent no section, or party, or force that has anything to do with the final adjustment of our home affairs. His presence can only mislead outsiders into the belief that the aim of the Reform movement is, in some degree, to Americanize our institutions. There could not be a greater mistake. There is nothing American in the aspirations even of our most advanced men; the virtues and faults, the truths and exaggerations, of the national party, are, at the best and worst, British to the core. While keeping clear, then, of every importation, we can best deal with our own affairs. America can afford neither an example nor a warning. Democracy in the United States has no connection with Reform here. The Queen is not a more revered kind of President—the House of Lords is not a Senate—nor is there any other parallel between the political or social life of the two countries."

All very nice, but Mr. BRIGHT and the *Morning Star* will tell us another story. Is not Mr. BRIGHT one of "our most advanced men?" He is never tired of holding up to his countrymen the superiority of American institutions; and Mr. TOM HUGHES, Member of Parliament, a very advanced man indeed, for one who is, as the *Pall Mall* says, utterly destitute of thought or logic, does he not tell us that the only real test of liberalism in England is sympathy with America? If these advanced men, and some others I know of are right, the time is not distant when the two parties which will divide England will be one in favor of and the other opposed to American institutions; and if Americans could conquer their prejudices and live in England as much and as numerously as they do in France, there is no telling what might be the result on British institutions.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

It has been apprehended that on the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the city would be invaded by the Italian revolutionists or annexationists; but it now appears that there will be a very different and much more desirable invasion of a host of Americans who propose to spend the Winter in the Eternal City. France and the Catholic Powers, it is now said, will insist on the strict performance of the treaty by the Italian Government. The Pope will not leave Rome. He advises all his adherents to remain. If an attempt is made to trouble him the French will return. But there is a general desire for compromise and quiet. Italy has enough to do to reconcile Naples and Sicily. The ex-royal family of Naples is going to Spain. The people of the Papal States, however enthusiastic for a united Italy, have no desire to be taxed like those of the annexed provinces, and this money motive will have its weight. There are reasons why even the Protestant Governments of Europe wish to protect the Pope. One-third of the people of the United Kingdom, and about the same proportion of the people of Prussia, are Roman Catholics, whose feelings must be considered by their respective Governments.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

The Lord Mayor of London is Mr. PHILLIPS, a Jew. Some time ago he magnificently entertained the King and Queen of the Belgians, in London. The King sent him by his Ambassador the Order of Leopold, which he accepted with tears of gratitude, and which he will wear, though no Englishman is allowed to wear foreign orders without the royal permission. But this is not all. On the occasion of the visit of the English volunteers to Belgium, the King sent a special invitation to the Lord Mayor, who, with the star of Leopold upon his breast, stood in the royal box, the other night, at the theatre, with the Catholic sovereigns of the most Catholic country in Europe.

ROTHSCHILD lends money alike to the Pope and the King of Italy. A man of Hebrew birth is Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the English House of Commons. When Catholic kingdoms have Protestant Kings, as in Belgium but lately, and Protestant countries Catholic Kings, as in Saxony to-day; when the Catholics of Ireland give a banquet to the Quaker JOHN BRIGHT, and Catholics and Protestants give honors to as well as borrow money of Jews, who shall say that the world makes no progress?

SENSATIONAL LITERATURE.

The sensational in literature, so far as titles are concerned, has reached its culmination this week. The papers contain whole columns of advertisements headed "Diavola," and Mr. BENTLEY announces a book from the Danish, entitled "Letters from Hell; by a Lost Soul, in 2 vols. post 8vo." The English send special correspondents a long way, but the Danes seem to be even more enterprising. Should the letters prove interesting, the next step will be to raise a joint-stock company to establish a telegraph. For contractor I would nominate Sir MORTON PETO. He will take more shares, and raise larger loans on the debentures, than any financier in those kingdoms, as the London, Chatham and Dover Company can bear witness.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

America has a dangerous rival in the cotton-growing interest in Turkey—both Asiatic and European—where the crop grown this year from American seed is a great success. The civil war which is threatened, and which, if smothered, will probably break out in a year or two, in the East, may impede for a time this branch of industry, but cotton-growing can scarcely become again the monopoly of even the most favored region for its production.

A screw steamer of 4½ tons burden, with two men, a boy and dog, has left Liverpool for Pernambuco. The *Red, White and Blue* is still on show at the Crystal Palace.

The London Police, a few days ago, dug out of the premises of one MOSES MOSES, an old ticket-of-leave "fence," eight cabs full of stolen watches, jewelry, plate and other valuables. Here is a sample of the industry of London thieves, and the efficiency of London policemen, who should have watched this Mr. MOSES for the past two years. You will wonder at the cabs, but there are no street porters in London. If you have a load of luggage to move from one lodging to another you call a cab.

Before closing this letter, I wish to say a word to one American, to whom I would write privately if I knew his present address—to the American philanthropist, GEORGE PEABODY. I do not want a donation or a legacy; but I beg to make a suggestion. The crowded poor of London are asking what has become of the vast sum given so generously some years ago for their benefit. Had this money been used as a guarantee fund to capitalists and ordinary investors, or to secure companies in borrowing money of the Government, it would have been the means of rebuilding a large part of the British metropolis, and providing comfortable and salubrious homes for thousands who are now living or dying in filth and misery. It is not the money a man has, so much as that which he can command by means of it, which will enable him to do the largest good. There is no better, safer, or more solid investment than to rebuild three-fourths of London. But capitalists do not see it, and need some assurance of decent dividends. This Mr. PEABODY's benefaction would give them; and by such means its usefulness could be increased tenfold, and it may be an hundred fold. I hope it is not too late to apply the ordinary principles of business to the management of one great charity.

MONADNOCK.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

Formal Demand on the Old Commissioners—The Arrest of the New Commissioners—Judge Bond's Remarks on Issuing the Warrant—Collision Between the Old Police and the Sheriff's Posse—The New Commissioners and the Sheriff Sent to Jail—Gen. Canby's Interview with the Mayor and Police.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Sheriff is reported to be gathering a posse.

The new Police Commissioners are expected to make a formal demand to-day for the surrender of the Station-houses, Police-books, &c. If this demand is refused they will then call upon the Sheriff to give them forcible possession.

All is quiet so far.

A very large force of the old police are at all the Station-houses and at the Marshal's office.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3—Noon.

The new Police Commissioners appeared at the Marshal's Office at 10:30 o'clock this morning. They were admitted, by a guard, within the enclosure and proceeded to the door of the Marshal's Office, where they were met by the Clerk of the old Board of Police Commissioners, to whom they made their demand and requested to see the members of the old Board.

The request was refused by the clerk, when the new Police Commissioners immediately retired.

They were greeted as they passed through the large crowd gathered in front of the Marshal's office, with derisive laughter by some of the friends of the old Board.

The new Commissioners then proceeded by the way of Lexington-street to the Sheriff's office, where it is presumed they will demand the aid of the Sheriff.

Large crowds of people are gathered in the vicinity of the Police office, Court-house and Station-houses, but up to the present time all is quiet.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3—1 o'clock P. M.

At 12 o'clock noon the new Board of Police Commissioners, after spending about one hour with their counsel, at his office, got into a carriage bearing a document understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the Police Commissioner's Office and all appertaining thereto to their possession.

They took a circuitous route to reach the office where the old Commissioners were in session.

After making a detour of about a mile, to avoid the large crowds that were gathered together at various points, they approached the office of the old Board of Police Commissioners, where their appearance was the signal for a tumultuous demonstration of approval by the now largely increased crowd.

The new Police Commissioners were again admitted to the inclosure, and at the door of the office were met by the Clerk of the old Commissioners, who received the document of the new Commissioners, telling them that the Commissioners inside would consider the matter and make their reply in writing.

Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG then returned to their carriage amid mingled groans, jeers, hisses and hootings.

The carriage drove off to the corner of North and Baltimore streets to the Conservative headquarters, where the new Commissioners were received with loud cheering by the crowd gathered there.

It is understood that the new Commissioners are busy organizing a new police force.

Some five or six members of the old police force resigned last night and reported for duty this morning to Messrs. YOUNG and VALIANT.

There are reports of an arrival of United States troops at Harmon's Bridge, on the Washington road, but they cannot as yet be verified.

There is of course much excitement and deep feeling exists throughout the city, but so far no disturbance has occurred.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3—1:30 o'clock P. M.

The document presented by the new Board of Police Commissioners to the old Commissioners was a formal demand for the surrender of all the Station-houses, Marshal's office, fire-alarm telegraph and the police force.

All is still quiet.

Immense crowds throng the streets.

Warrant for the Arrest of the New Commissioners—Officers Sworn In.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Judge BOND has issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of Messrs. YOUNG and VALIANT. The Judge also summoned the Sheriff before him and inquired if it were true that he was summoning a *posse*. He said "Yes; he was doing so at the request of the new Commissioners." The Judge warned him to desist, and said if he did not obey he would forthwith cause his arrest.

A few officers have been sworn in by the new Police, and are designated by white ribbons. It is expected the old force will arrest them.

Collision Between the Regular Police and the Sheriff's Posse—Arrest of Messrs. Valiant and Young—Judge Bond's Remarks on Issuing the Warrant.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

At 1:30 o'clock a few regular Police appeared in the vestibule of the Court-house, and commenced at once ejecting the Sheriff's *posse*, who were crowding up the stairway from the south entrance to the Sheriff's office above. A scuffle ensued, and for a time there was considerable confusion, and much threatening language used. Many spectators becoming alarmed made a hasty exit from the building, causing much excitement outside. Presently the new Commissioners were seen approaching the north entrance of the building, on Lexington-street. They had scarcely entered the building when Marshal CARMICHAEL appeared, coming from the direction of the Central Police Station, at the head of a large body of Police, who made a rapid entrance, and in a few moments cleared the Sheriff's men out of the building. On entering the Criminal Court a Deputy Sheriff appeared, and announced that the bench warrant for the arrest of Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG had been served, and in a few minutes thereafter the Sheriff appeared, with Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG in custody. The Court informed them that there would be an opportunity afforded them to procure counsel. Presently their counsel, Messrs. SCHLEY and LATROBE, appeared, and inquired for the affidavit upon which the arrests had been made. The State's Attorney briefly recited the evidence that had been given by the witnesses upon whose testimony the bench-warrant for the arrests had been issued.

The counsel for the new Commissioners, Messrs. SCHLEY and LATROBE, then proceeded to argue that the arrest was an unwarranted one. Their clients were the duly commissioned Commissioners of Police, and were exercising only their legal authority. The following is the reply which Judge BOND made to the application of the State's attorney for a bench-warrant for the arrest of Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG:

"As the State's Attorney for Baltimore City, it is your duty to bring to the notice of the Court the very grave facts you have just mentioned. It is the only tribunal here charged with the punishment of crime and the preservation of the peace. Whatever power it has for these purposes should be immediately invoked and exercised to prevent violence, which you suggest is contemplated. It is not our duty to determine the questions in dispute between those claiming to the office of Police Commissioners; but it ought not to be truthfully said that in a Government so long established as that of Maryland, the only way to obtain possession of an office is by force of arms. The Courts are open. An appeal to them can be readily heard, and all official rights determined. This course must be pursued. An array of force for any purpose of this kind is an unlawful assembly. The parties engaged in it are guilty of a breach of the peace, and must be immediately arrested. All the power of this Court shall be exercised with vigor and promptness to prevent such a violation of law, and the public peace shall be preserved at all hazards. The fact that persons claiming, rightfully or wrongfully, to be Police Commissioners, are about to place persons on the streets as police officers, charged with the duty of preserving the public peace, is calculated to alarm the public mind. The dread of collision between the two forces, and of ultimate armed conflict, will fill the minds of peaceable and order-loving citizens with terror. It is impossible that this should be allowed if the law can prevent it, and the warrant you ask shall issue."

Gen. Canby Has an Interview With the Old Commissioners—They Declare Their Ability to Prevent an Outbreak—The Sheriff Committed for Contempt of Court.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3—4:45 P. M.

It is not true that Gen. CANBY purposes declaring martial law. That General sent for Mayor CHAPMAN and the Police Commissioners, and they had a very pleasant interview with the General at his headquarters a few moments ago. He said he simply desired to be informed by them of the condition of affairs, and as to their ability to preserve the peace of the city.

Commissioners HINDES and WOODS informed the General that they had an extra force on duty, had closed all taverns and grog-shops, and were arresting all disorderly persons; that they had so far succeeded in preventing any outbreak, and fully expected to be able to do so.

With this statement the General seemed to be entirely satisfied, and the Commissioners and Mayor CHAPMAN returned to their office.

It is supposed that the next steps to be taken by the counsel for Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG will be to get out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which will bring the whole question before the Courts. The writ, however, can scarcely be returned before Monday morning.

The charge upon which Sheriff THOMPSON was brought before Judge BOND was that of contempt in having disregarded the order of the Judge forbidding him to swear in his posse to aid and support the claims of Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG. He was, therefore, ordered to be committed for contempt of Court in default of $25,000 bail.

Bail Fixed at $25,000—The Arrested Parties Refuse to Give Bail—They are Committed and Sent to Jail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Judge BOND has just given his decision, and orders that each of the parties be required to give bail in the sum of $25,000 to keep the peace toward the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore. Sheriff THOMPSON was also required to give bail in the same amount. It is understood that all parties refused to give bail, and it is expected they will be committed. There are reports that they intend to appeal to Gen. CANBY to be released from custody.

The new police officers have disappeared from the streets; some have been arrested. All is quiet, but the deepest interest is manifested by large crowds of people on the street eagerly discussing affairs and speculating as to the future.

The old Board of Police have ordered the closing of all taverns and places where liquor is sold.

LATER.

The parties have been committed to jail having refused to give the required bail. It is now rumored that martial law will be declared by Gen. CANBY.

The city is now perfectly quiet, the streets almost deserted, and the excitement of the day has entirely disappeared.

Messrs. VALIANT and YOUNG, and Sherriff THOMPSON, are still in jail, and have not been bailed out. It is reported that the counsel of these parties are endeavoring to get out a writ of *habeus corpus* before some Judge of an adjoining county. It is not known positively what course will be pursued, but it is presumed that some such course will be taken, and that the parties will be brought before the Court on Monday.

Disorderly Persons Arrested—The Excitement Subsiding—No Further Trouble Anticipated.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Commissioners and the Sheriff have just been sent to jail.

Some excitement and riotous demonstrations occurred in the neighborhood of newspaper offices, upon the announcement of the result of the proceedings in Court, but the Police promptly ended the matter by arresting the parties.

It is believed that the whole affair will now pass off without any serious breach of the peace.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

The city is perfectly quiet. The excitement has greatly subsided. The Police are maintaining the best of order, and there is no longer any grounds for apprehending trouble.

The City to be Placed Under Martial Law if Necessary to Preserve the Peace.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Much solicitude naturally prevails here concerning the troubled condition of affairs in Baltimore.

It is reported that troops were to-day sent to that neighborhood, to be ready in case of any emergency, and if there shall be any hostile demonstrations on the part of the citizens, the United States authorities will interfere and declare the city under martial law, for the purpose of preserving the peace.

TENNESSEE.

The Arrest of the Superintendent of Police and Chief Detective—Election of State Senators and Representatives.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

There is considerable excitement here over the arrest, last night, of Superintendent BEAUMONT, of the Metropolitan Police, together with E. W. PRATT, his Chief Detective, for malfeasance in office, levying black mail, &c. The case was brought up this afternoon, and a number of witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and the case continued until Monday.

HIRAM PATTERSON, Radical, is elected State Senator from Summer and Smith Counties, over BAILEY PEYTON, Conservative, by over one hundred majority. WRIGHT, Radical, is elected Representative from Summer County, over BONHAM, Conservative, by forty-five majority. CLEMENTS, Radical, formerly member of Congress, is elected "floating" Representative from Summer, Smith and Macon Counties, over CADWELL, Conservative.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The Trial of the Episcopal Clergyman, Rev. D. F. Lumsden—The Excitement Unabated—Bishop Coxe a Witness for the Defence—The Prisoner Acquitted and Discharged.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The excitement in regard to the Fenian trials remains unabated. His Lordship, Justice JOHN WILSON, having intimated yesterday that the trial of the Episcopalian minister, D. F. LUMSDEN, would take place this morning, large numbers of people, long before the trial, congregated in the vicinity of the County buildings, anxious to obtain seats. Although constables were stationed at the different entrances and did their best to preserve order, and only permit those to enter who had a right, such as barristers, jurors and witnesses, others managed to crowd in. When the Court opened the Court-room was filled to the utmost capacity. At 10 o'clock his Lordship took his seat on the bench. Among those present as witnesses for the defence were Bishop COXE, Dr. TROWBRIDGE, Rev. Mr. HILLS, Col. THOMAS, United States Army, and Mr. HODGE, of Buffalo; Rev. Mr. GREENHAM and Dr. KEMPSON, of Fort Erie; Hon. J. H. CAMERON, B. A. HARRISON, J. MCNAB, Counsel for the prosecution; N. C. CAMERON, Queen's Counsel, for the prisoner; K. MCKENZIE, Queen's Counsel, and F. FENTON, representing the American Government. The wife of the prisoner, a young woman of lady-like demeanor, occupied a seat next to her husband's counsel, and seemed to feel the unfortunate position her husband is placed in.

The jury panel being called, and the jurors having answered, the prisoner, D. F. LUMSDEN was brought into Court. He appeared pale and manifested anxiety.

HIS LORDSHIP—Are you ready for trial?

THE PRISONER—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. MCNAB opened the case for the Crown. He stated that the prisoner, who professed to be a minister of the Word of God, would be proven to have actually come over and acknowledged himself Chaplain to a people who professed neither religion nor anything beyond that of crossing into a peaceful country for the sake of murdering its inhabitants and pillaging all the property they could lay their hands on. To the indictment the prisoners had plead generally not guilty, and it would be for them to say whether he established his plea or not. He hoped they would throw aside all prejudice in the matter, and try the matter as between man and man, apart from religious or party motives. As there was a great number to be examined, he would not further delay them, but call the Crown witnesses.

JOHN BACKER was the first witness called.

Mr. CAMERON objected to his being examined, the name of the witness not appearing on the back of the indictment.

HIS LORDSHIP—I shall note your objection.

The witness was sworn. I live at Fort Erie; first saw prisoner at 5 A. M. of Friday, the 1st of June; saw him on the Garrison road, two miles from where the Fenians landed; he was shaking hands with Fenian officers; I think the Fenians numbered between 600 and 700.

Cross-examined by N. C. Cameron—Am a laborer employed on the Grand Trunk Railroad; I did not work that day; when I saw the prisoners was standing outside of the door of my own house; was not hiding from them; saw Fenians about fifty yards from me; they came up in military order to my house; I did not hide in a hog-pen; I felt afraid when I saw Fenians come; I wanted to drive them back; I saw the prisoner on Thursday; he appeared tight at the time, and went into Harris' public house and drank a glass of whisky; I drank a glass of whisky; I took a glass; the prisoner wore a long coat and a plug hat. (Prisoner stood up.)

Mr. C. CAMERON—Is that the coat the prisoner wore?

Witness—It was longer.

Prisoner—It is the same coat.

Cross-examination continued—Did not go to work when I heard the Fenians were coming; I went to see them; they took me prisoner; I said, "Boys, you had better let me off, as the red coats are coming along the shore;" they let me go afterwards; I did not see them land, but I heard that they landed at the lower ferry; I did not go especially to see the Fenians; I went to see if the track was torn up; I did not see the prisoner from that time until May or June; I did hide myself on Saturday in order to save myself from being shot; I only saw the prisoner twice—on Thursday and Friday; am sure I saw him on Friday morning.

Re-examined by Mr. McNab—The time that I hid myself was when the Fenians came like a swarm of sheep over the hill, firing at our men; a man on horseback headed them. I heard him say shoot the sons of ——; I saw the prisoner go and shake hands with the man on horseback; he then went to the rear of the column; I saw no more of him.

Charles Preble, cross-examined by J. H. Cameron—I live at Fort Erie; I saw the prisoner there on the forenoon of the 1st of June; the prisoner was alone; he appeared under the influence of liquor, and said: "Why don't you get two regiments from Buffalo and drive the d—d Fenians away?" I saw him at the Fenian camp; he was walking up and down.

Cross-examined by M. C. Cameron:—I do not exactly remember the time when the Fenians left the village; some time about sundown I went to the Fenian camp; there was a resolution of counsel passed that we visit the camp, and I, as chairman, went with them; there may have been plenty there who were not Fenians; I next saw the prisoner on Saturday after the battery come into the village, marching toward the camp; the prisoner was with them; the next time I saw the prisoner he was with Col. Dennis; I understood that he had been taken prisoner; he was much dirtier, more dissipated and bloated in appearance than at present.

WM. FERRIS was next called.

Mr. C. CAMERON—I object to the examination of the witness—his name does not appear on the indictment.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON—If objections hold good in one case they hold good in all.

The witness was sworn—I saw the prisoner two or three days before the raid at Fort Erie; I saw him 1st of June at that village; I saw him speaking to persons in Fenian camp; I cannot mention their names; I saw him in different saloons drinking; I saw him speak to Fenian officers, but I am not positive that he spoke to me and told me not to be afraid, that the Fenians would not hurt me; I was at the place where the Fenians landed; I was taken prisoner and marched to NewBegging farm; one of the officers ordered me released, and then I went to the village; I saw Dr. Kempson Reeve, of the village, speaking to Gen. O'Neil; O'Neil told Dr. Kempson that he wanted provisions given him, and a certain time to get it in; Kempson told me to go around the village and get what I could; when I returned I met Gen. O'Neil, who ordered me to drive a load of provisions to camp; I did so.

Cross-examined. I first saw the prisoner on Tuesday, before the Fenians landed.; there were many villagers in the Fenian camp, out of curiosity.

John Anthony examined by Mr. Harrison: I live quarter of a mile below Fort Erie; saw him first of June at Newbegging farm; I spoke to prisoner about getting my team away; he went to Gen. O'Neil, who told me if I drove another load of ammunition across to the camp I might go with my horses; the ammunition appeared to be cartridges. I drew three loads of ammunition from the landing to the Fenian camp, the prisoner was present when I drew the third load. I afterwards saw him at the camp twice; I saw him the following day.

Cross-examined—I did not hear what the prisoner said to General O'Neil regarding my horse; do not recollect seeing villagers of Fort Erie at camp; there were some from Buffalo laughing at me for conveying Fenian arms.

Thomas Newbigging, Sr., sworn—I was at my farm near Fort Erie on the 1st of June; as they pressed some of my horses, I requested my son to go to the Fenian camp and get them returned; he returned with the prisoner, whom he had met at the camp; he represented himself as acting as a chaplain; the prisoner said that he had not much influence among them, as he was a Protestant and they were Catholics, and that he was no Fenian, but only came over for the purpose of restraining them from licentiousness; he asked me me my horses were reliable ones; I replied that they were; he said: "Would you give twenty-five dollars to get them restored?" I replied I would; we then went together to Fenian camp; where he suggested the propriety of asking the principal ones to supper; not desiring their company in particular he took upon himself to do so, and Gen. O'Neil, Col. Starr, Capt. A. Leary, and the prisoner walked to my house to supper; he then game me the order (produced in Court) which reads as follows: "June 1, 1866.—Let no man touch anything on this estate. By order of Col. Starr; indorsed by D. F. Lunsder, his chaplain." He told me the Fenians had one hundred thousand men in Canada; I told him I would give him a friendly advice; that he should clear out of this province as soon as he could; he said he was doing no harm, and only came over to report matters.

Joseph Newbegging sworn: I am the son of the last witness; I saw him at the camp on Friday, after dinner; I was talking to Gen. O'Neil, when prisoner stepped up and said "Come, and I will make all right for you;" the Fenians took fourteen sheep, which they killed; they had some of my cattle, but they returned them; I then went with the prisoner to our own house; while on the way a Fenian sentry presented bayonet, and refused to allow us to pass; Mr. Lansden said, "I am the Chaplain."

Evidence similar to that of the last witness.

Thomas Mallworth sworn: I heard prisoner say he was a reporter of the New-York *Herald*.

Dr. Kempson sworn: Saw Rieve of Fort Erie; saw him on Saturday before the fight; afterward he was brought before me; I ordered him arrested.

Col. Dennis sworn—I saw prisoner when brought on board the tug *Robb* as a Fenian prisoner; he told me he was not a Fenian, but a clergyman of the Church of England; hearing that there was fighting he had come on to administer comfort to the wounded and dying. I expressed surprise at his answer, stating that I did not see what use he, or any English clergyman, would be among such ruffians, who, if they professed any religion, were Roman Catholics. He replied that in such cases he approached them as Roman Catholics.

Cross-examined—From the appearance of the prisoner I was under the impression that he was suffering from the effects of a desperate spree.

For the defence M. C. CAMERON called Dr. BUTLER, of Syracuse; he stated that he was a medical practitioner; had known prisoner since May, 1865; the prisoner in February, 1865, was rector of Trinity Church; considered his character decidedly anti-Fenian; prisoner's character was good in other respects, only he drank little too much whisky.

Mr. J. H. CONVERSE—I must object to any evidence being given of the prisoner's sentiments.

HIS LORDSHIP—Decidedly so.

Rev. Dr. COX—I am Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New-York, and know the prisoner; am under the impression he went to Buffalo in answer to a verbal citation of mine; I regret to say he rendered himself subject to dismissal from church by reason of intemperance. On the 20th of May I saw prisoner in Buffalo, and gave him a letter from Bishop POTTER, and advised him to send in his resignation, as his connection with the Church could no longer be continued.

Rev. Mr. GREENHAM, sworn: I am Rector of Fort Erie; on Tuesday evening preceding the Fenian raid, I met the prisoner; he told me that he thought of applying for a mission in Canada; next met him on Wednesday morning, but he had so dissipated an appearance that I turned away; the morning of the 1st of June I again saw him; he was talking to some villagers, whom he was waiting to take up arms against the Fenians; said his Scotch blood could not stand it.

A. P. Cook, of Brooklyn, Michigan, sworn—I saw the prisoner at Buffalo in the evening and 12 o'clock at night on the 31st of May; from his coversation, I would not have judged him to be a Fenian.

Mr. Whitney, proprietor of the Mansion House, Buffalo, was called and proved that the prisoner arrived at his place on the 31st of May, and entered his name on the register. The next morning he left early without paying his bill.

Counsel reviewed the evidence at length; said his intention was to submit that all indictments against prisoners must fail, inasmuch as the Imperial act, passed since passing the statute under which the indictments were framed, which should have governed the proceedings. Counsel concluded by a touching appeal to the Jury to consider the innocent wife and children of the prisoner.

Hon. J. H. CONVERSE replied, contending the Crown had established their case; if the Jury were satisfied the prisoner was acting, assenting or counseling the Fenians, as a religious adviser or otherwise, he was equally guilty as it caught in the act of hostility; and concluded by stating that if the Jury had reasonable doubt to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

The Judge then charged the Jury, concluding at 5:30.

The Jury then retired, and returned, bringing in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The prisoner was visibly affected and burst into tears.

J. H. CONVERSE—I move that the prisoner be discharged.

HIS LORDSHIP—DAVID F. LAMSDEN, the Jury have taken a merciful view of your case and acquitted you. You must feel painfully the disgraceful position in which you have been placed, and, but that the Jury considered that at the time you were at Fort Erie you were not responsible for your actions, in consequence of inordinate love of drink, you would, most probably have forfeited your life. To see a man of your ability brought down to your position by intemperance, is very sorrowful. I sincerely hope it may prove a lesson to be more careful in the future, and avoid bad company. You are now discharged."

After the prisoner left the dock he embraced his wife, and was completely overpowered by emotion. He then drove off to the American Hotel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

THE WEEKLY TREASURY REPORT.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department this week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, were as follows:

War Department	$3,617,133
Navy Department	952,753
Interior Department	98,920
Total	$4,668,806

National Bank circulation was issued to the amount of $518,165, making the total to date, $295,354,854.

The Government holds securities as follows:

For circulating notes	$338,690,650
For deposits of public moneys with designated depositories	39,288,950
Total	$377,979,600
The amount of fractional currency redeemed was	$262,300
Received from the Printing Bureau	645,500
Shipped to Assistant-Treasurers and National Banks	517,689

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Col. JAS. R. O'BRIEN Register of Wills for the District of Columbia *vice* Z. C. ROBBINS. He is now Assistant-Marshal for the District of Columbia.

VIRGINIA.

The United States District Court in Session at Norfolk—Probable Meeting of the Circuit Court—Opinion of Chief-Justice Chase—More Vessels Lost in the Late Storm—Charge of Judge Underwood.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

At a regular term of the United States District Court, held in Norfolk this morning, the following officers of the Court were present:

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge; J. N. CROFT and S. T. BARRY, United States Deputy Marshals, and JOHN P. HODGE, Deputy Clerk.

There was very little business transacted by the Court, in consequence of the absence of the United States District Attorney, L. H. CHANDLER.

The first case was that of M. B. CROWELL & Co. *vs.* The schooner *McKee*, in a claim for salvage.

On motion of Mr. J. DUFFIELD, Assistant United States District-Attorney, the Court decided that the amount of bonds to be taken by the United States Marshal in this case be fixed at $40,000.

There were fifteen members of the Grand Jury present, and the usual oath was then administered to them.

Judge UNDERWOOD then delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury, after which they adjourned to meet in December next:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: My charge will be very short as your services will be also. This morning we assembled for considerable business that required your attention, but which will have to be postponed until a future time. The District-Attorney has been summoned by the Attorney-General of the United States, and is therefore unable to wait upon you to-day. You will, therefore, not be detained by the Court, but are adjourned until the first Tuesday in December. The usual charge will then be made. I understand there will be some criminal, but none of a very serious or important nature, to attend to, including several offences against the revenue laws, delinquent Postmasters, &c., at which time I shall be able to state to you the law bearing upon the cases. Thanking you for your prompt attention, the Court is now adjourned until the first Tuesday in December.

There now seems a strong probability that the United States Circuit Court will be held on the fourth Monday of this month in Richmond; perhaps merely to meet and then adjourn.

Chief-Justice CHASE has given it as his opinion that there is no impediment in the way of holding the Court, and its being presided over by the District Judge.

When the Supreme Court meets in December the first duties to be attended to by the Supreme Judges will be to make the proper assignment of Judges to the different Courts. In June last the Circuits were altered, and one abolished entirely.

Judge CHASE has consulted with the Supreme Judges in regard to the action of Congress at its last session respecting the Circuit Courts, and ascertaining that their views coincided with his own, he will not preside over the Circuit Court, if held this month in Richmond, but will await the assembling of the Supreme Court, and then make formal assignment of the Judges.

The schooner *Lucy W. Alexander* arrived in the Chesapeake Bay to-day from Arecibo, for Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar. She reported that the brigs *Castor* and *T. W. Wilson*, both bound to Baltimore, with cargoes of sugar, were lost in the vicinity of Arecibo, about thirty miles down the coast, on or about Oct. 2. The *Lucy W. Alexander* brought as passengers part of their crews.

The weather is clear to-day. Wind to the southward and eastward.

Extension of Privileges to Jefferson Davis—All the Guards Removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The parole granted JEFFERSON DAVIS some months ago, giving him the privilege of the ground of the Fortress during the day, has been extended, through Executive clemency, in removing all surveillance over him, and the guards from his rooms in Carroll Hall at night. Instructions to this effect have been sent from Washington to Gen. BURTON, Commandant of the Fort, thus divesting his imprisonment of anything like severity, and paving the way, as is generally presumed, for final parole and release. All the guards over him, both during day and night, being removed, he now enjoys every possible means of comfort and pleasure while held a prisoner in the fort. It is said he has expressed great gratification at this action of the Government, and already contemplates vacating Carroll Hall, and taking up his residence with Mrs. DAVIS, in the apartments assigned her shortly after her arrival here.

Marine Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Arrived, steamer *Star of the South*, from Charleston on the 31st for New-York, with 1,100 bales cotton. She encountered strong head gales, and broke her shaft just inside Cape Henry. She was towed here by the steamer *City of Albany*. Her cargo will probably be discharged and repairs made at Baltimore. The *Star of the South* sailed from Charleston in company with the steamship *Andalusian*, for New-York, and the steamship *San Francisco*, from Panama for New-York, having put in short of coal, and met with northeast gales.

The steamship *Mississippi* sails this afternoon for New-York.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Curiosities for the Smithsonian Institute—Reports of More Indian Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Tom Stevens* arrived at St. Joseph from the Upper Missouri, with $20,000 in treasure.

An agent of the Smithsonian Institute was on board with a large number of petrified animals for the Smithsonian Institute and Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. There are over three hundred kinds of small animals, now extinct, and bears, &c., of mammoth size. The collection was made in Dacotah Territory, near the head of White River, by Prof. HAYDEN.

Two Mackinaw boats arrived during the day direct from Fort Benton, with a quantity of furs and considerable treasure. They confirm the reports of continued Indian hostilities on the Upper Missouri.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Recovery of the Money Stolen from Paymaster Glenn—The Robbers Captured—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Gen. HALLECK has received intelligence that the remainder of the money stolen from Paymaster GLENN, of Idaho, had been recovered, and the two soldiers of the Fourteenth Infantry who committed the robbery have been captured.

The steamer *Active*, for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, sailed to-day, carrying $40,000 in treasure.

Choice wheat closed to-day at $2 per 100 pounds.

Mining shares are generally firm. Savage, $1,400; Yellow Jacket, $693; Chollar-Potosi, $120; Ophir, $91; Imperial, $107; Belcher, $60.

Legal-Tenders, 70⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The bark *Paulina*, Capt. THORNDYKE, for Hong Kong, cleared yesterday with $260,000 in treasure.

Greater ease is noted in the money market. The jobbing trade is good. Prices generally are firm. Shipping grade wool is quoted at 14c.@16c; butter, 37½c. A contract was closed yesterday with the Government for 8,000 bbls. flour at $3 05 per 100 lbs.

TEXAS.

Gen. Kidder's Tour of Inspection—Contracts with the Freedmen—Frontier Settlers Driven in by the Indians.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Gen. KIDDER, Superintendent of the Texas Freedmen's Bureau, is about making a tour through the State to examine into the condition of the freedmen. He pronounces himself altogether opposed to the determination expressed by many to decline making yearly contracts for 1867, which he declares will be ruinious to their moral and physical welfare.

The Indians have appeared in Bandera County, Texas, and are driving in the settlers.

The crops in Texas are nearly all gathered. More has been saved than was expected, but cotton is still very short.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville Mortuary Report—Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The mortuary report of this city for the month of October reports 220 deaths, 17 of which were from cholera. Most, if not all, the latter were imported cases.

The Norris House and BARNES & YOUCUMB's grocery, together with the sheds of BURCH's stock-yard, were burned last night.

Total loss $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

LOUISVILLE.

Death of Meredith P. Gentry—Fenian Resolutions.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

MEREDITH P. GENTRY, of Nashville, died yesterday at the house of a relative near this city.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians, resolutions were passed condemning the recent action of the British authorities in reference to the political prisoners.

A heavy rain-storm is prevailing, with tremendous peals of thunder and flashes of lightning.

CANADA.

Arrival of the One Hundredth Regiment—Drowned.

QUEBEC, C. E., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, with the One Hundredth British Regiment on board, has passed Father Point, and is expected here to-day.

A fire broke out at Diamond Harbor last night, but was speedily got under.

Capt. ST. LAURENT was drowned yesterday.

The weather to-day is beautiful.

OTTAWA, C. E., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The total revenue of the Government for the month of October was $1,171,000; expenditures, $902,200.

A regiment of troops from England is expected to arrive here on Monday.

Seizure of Muskets at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Nov. 3.

A number of cases of muskets have been seized at the railway station under suspicious circumstances. From erasures, the boxes appear to have been the property of the United States Government. The consignees are not known here.

Fire on a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Merchants' Union Express car on the New-York mail train from the East took fire this forenoon near Palmyra, and before the flames could be suppressed the freight was damaged to the amount of two thousand dollars by fire and water. The burned freight was mostly consigned to Buffalo.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

A fire last night on Franklin-avenue destroyed the flour mills of D. G. GREENWOOD, frame factory of CHARLES MULLER, and several adjoining buildings. The loss is about $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Ristori in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

A very large and fashionable audience, mostly ladies, attended the Ristori *matinée* at the Boston Theatre this afternoon. Her engagement here, so far, has been remarkably brilliant and successful.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.—The Quebec papers acknowledge the receipt of the following sums from New-York, through J. G. WITTE, Esq., in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire:

J. G. Witte	$500	Lalance & Grosjean	$50
Russell & Irwin Man. Co.	100	W. C. Langley & Co.	50
Hermann Boker & Co.	100	A. R. Van Ness & Co.	2[illegible]
E. Cunard	100	W. & S. Butcher	2[illegible]
Adams, Kimball & Moore	100	A. Moller & Co.	2[illegible]
Howard Sanger & Co.	50	Cash	[illegible]
		Total	$1,1[illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY CHURCH IN TOWN.

From all the Year Round.

My church in town! It fronts our square,
With Gothic portals –Scott desinger—
Tall spire, and painted windows rare,
There's nothing in all London finer.
A church that's counted "very high,"
A ritualistic rector owning,
Who makes a claim to Heaven rely
On crosses, candles and intoning.

And crowds of worshipers come there,
Who give one morning of the seven
To treading with exceeding care
A fashionable road to Heaven—
Fine ladies who low bending pray,
And sigh for services in Latin,
And mortify the flesh each day
In gleaming robes of silk and satin.

The curate, "such a dear," you know,
Airs a white hand to turn his pages;
I hardly think St. Paul did so,
When preaching to Athenian sages.
His doctrine, if it have a fault,
Stands much in need of force and flavor,
And makes me think the Gospel salt
Has very nearly lost its savor.

Where Dives sits, I look in vain
For Lazarus, even at the portal,
I wonder, does their creed maintain
The rich man only is immortal?
And yet my mind is somewhat eased:
So vain and vapid is the preaching,
That Lazarus hardly would be pleased
To gather fragments of such teaching.

It would be worthier of the times,
And talk of charitable graces,
If we took care the Sunday chimes
Should sometimes sound in silent places.
The broider'd altar-cloth might tell
Of pious hands, and yet be plainer:
A simpler, homelier rite were well,
So should the poor man be a gainer.

MICHAEL CONSIDINE'S DAUGHTER.

From Once a Week.

"When will the trial be over, Mark?"

"To-morrow, Woolcot sums up."

"And the unhappy woman—how handsome she is!—has no chance?"

"Not a shadow. Considine has made her case his stalking-horse, and when he does that, it is always a hanging matter. There's no doubt about her guilt; she was jealous, it seems; not only killed the man and the woman who had supplanted her, but intended the world to accuse him both as a murderer and suicide. The execution will be delayed until the child is born."

"Good heavens, how awful! born under the shadow of the gallows!" and Mrs. Pembroke shuddered and drew closer to her husband's side. Presently she put her comely face up to his ear and whispered, "The Lord has denied us the crowning happiness of marriage! Could we not take this child, orphaned as it will be, from its birth?"

"My love!" exclaimed Mark Pembroke, startled at her words.

"Yes, dear. I've never complained, you know. I've never told you how I longed for a baby, and—and——" and then she broke down and began to cry.

"Poor wife, poor childless wife," said Mark, caressing her, his own eyes filling with tears.

"We would soon learn to love it, Mark, almost as if it had been truly born to us." So the woman pleaded, and, though mentally Mark shook his head, he made no opposition; and thus it was that Nelly Pembroke became the adopted child of the good people who lavished such love and kindness upon her.

Nineteen years had elapsed since that York assize. Michael Considine was now on the bench, and everybody said the great murder case had put him there. He and Mark Pembroke had been boys together, fellow-students, and now were warmer friends than ever; yet even to him not a word concerning the child's parentage had ever been said. Mark had answered the first inquiries by saying he had many poor relations, and that Nelly was an orphan; and he never had cause to explain further.

Nelly grew up the light and delight of the household; and now, just as her nineteenth year began, had returned from a finishing school an accomplished and come-out-able young lady, pretty enough to make a fair excuse for Mrs. Pembroke's pride in her, and, what was better still, as good in heart as she was in looks.

Nelly's birthday was to be celebrated by a ball; and as Nelly liked smart dresses, dancing, and nice partners as much as any girl of her age, she was determined the ball should be a success, and worked morning, noon and night, arranging and decorating with her own deft little hands, whose touch seemed to have a magical influence in giving grace and beauty. Upon the evening preceding the *fête* Considine came home with Mark, and hearing Nelly was in the dancing-room, went there to give her the present he had brought.

When the door opened, Nelly, who was perched upon a chair, fastening a wreath, jumped down, pretending to be angry.

"It is too bad coming to look at things half done. Uncle Mark should—— What's the matter, Mr. Considine—what is it?" and with a scared face she looked round, for Mr. Considine had started as she came up to him, and stood staring at her, or beyond her, with a pale, horrified face. Nelly saw nothing but the wreath hanging against the white wall, and when she turned again Considine was gone.

"Why, what is the matter?" cried Mrs. Pembroke, as he joined Mark and herself a minute after. "You look as if you had seen a ghost!"

"So I have," was the unexpected reply; "if ever man did see such a thing, I saw one just now. You remember that murder case at the York assizes. Ever since then I've been haunted by the 'Shadow of the Gallows,' and I saw it to-night."

"What does he mean, aunty," whispered Nelly, who had followed him to the room.

"Nothing, my pet; nothing——"

"But I see it, too, aunty; a great black one-armed thing, like that in picture-books. I see it, but I thought it was only something in my eyes. Why does it haunt him too?"

"My dear child!" and Mrs. Pembroke looked helplessly at her husband.

"Take her up-stairs, Mary," cried Mark; "she's been exerting herself too much, and Considine forgets that a child should not hear such fancies. He is fond of ghost stories, Nelly, my pet, and only wanted to find out whether you were as great a goose as to believe in them. There, off you go; the wreaths will keep until to-morrow better than that little excited head of yours will."

When the door closed behind the girl, Mr. Considine began pacing the room.

"You'll perhaps think me a madman, Mark," he said; "but it's the honest truth I told you just now. Ever since the morning that woman was hung, when I have been extra pressed with work, a shadow, just such as the gallows would throw in the early sunlight, has haunted me. I saw it just now in the dining-room, but I saw something more—this girl Nelly. Who is she? Where did you find her? Is she really a relation? Or is she—my God! if it could be—is she the child I sentenced unborn?"

Considine had run on with one question after another, warding off until the last the suspicion that had taken possession of him. One look at Mark was answer enough, and, covering his face with both hands, the strong man sat down shuddering and sobbing like an hysterical woman. Mark came over to him and laid his hand upon his shoulder.

"You have been over-working yourself. You must not let such——"

"Good God, Mark, she is my own child!" groaned the other, hoarsely. And as Mr. Pembroke stood by, silenced and half inclined to go off for a doctor to "minister to a mind diseased," Considine went on: "It's the old story of sin finding the doer out: the woman fell in my way, she was wild with jealousy, and I took advantage of it; she came across the man who had driven her wild, and you know the rest. Some avenging power put me up as counsel for the Crown. I was like a madman when I found what I was to do, and some men are eloquent when mad: the woman was condemned, and by my words. I could have torn out my tongue; I could have fallen down and kissed your feet when you were pleading; and when you spoke of the unborn child, of the murder which the law, if carried out, would do, the brand of Cain seemed on me, and I left the court determined to move heaven and earth, to sacrifice anything, rather than go forth in my course with such guilt upon my soul. You know how fate or Providence came between me and my desire, and how for months I was prostrate. Do you know, as I lay under the carriage that day and felt the steam of the smashed engine piercing my very bones, I saw the gallows and heard her shrieks; I heard her cry out your name and call God to bless you. I thought then I was dying, and that it was but the dire foretaste of the mystery of death. When I was able to make inquiry, I went back to York, and was told the child was still-born; but to-night a sudden light flashed upon me; God, whom I thought merciless, has not forgotten me, he has saved me almost by a miracle from a greater sin. I loved poor Nelly; my heart went out to her long ago, and as she grew older she grew dearer, until, ignorant as I was, I could only think of it as love that must make her my wife. I meant to ask her to-night, and behold I have lost and won her at once. Tell your wife, Mark; she will be merciful, for she is a good woman. I'll go now. No, Mark—not to-night. I must get away by myself. I'll come to-morrow, and bring her some other gift;" and going over to the fireplace, he dropped the little box into the flames, muttering, "Thank Heaven, it was in time."

* * * * * * *

"But Nelly will still be ours," said Mrs. Pembroke, when the first astonishment with which she had heard the story had passed off, snatching at one ray of comfort.

"Undoubtedly, he cannot claim her without telling her the story, and that he could never do; there his grief is our gain."

"Oh, Mark, how thankful I am. It is very wicked, I dare say, to be glad he cannot take her, poor man. I used to think his heart was seared by his work, and yet all the time under the ice there laid such a romance as this. And you, too, long as you've known him, never to guess."

Mark smiled and patted his wife's cheek. "I was too happy and too busy to take account of my neighbor's affairs, and Considine was not one of those who talk of themselves. Even from a boy he never spoke of anything connected with himself. When Nelly talks to you about this fancy of hers—"

"It is no fancy," interrupted Mrs. Pembroke; "she told me all about it just now."

"Then so much the worse, and more need to treat it as a fancy. Tell her you must have the doctor; nature, I know, plays strange pranks at times,and the haunting horror of the condemned woman has affected the unborn child."

Considine came early the next day, and Mrs. Pembroke very nearly began to cry, out of sheer pity, when she met his saddened, weary look, for the man had been face to face with a greater Judge than himself, and the verdict had been "guilty."

"Thank you, my dear friend," said he, holding her hand, and reading in her face the unspoken words of sympathy. "I can never hope to repay one tithe of my obligation to you or Mark; we'll talk over what I can do another time; now I must only stay a minute; but I could not rest until I had seen her—just one look in her face."

Nelly was in the supper-room up to her knees in flowers; she had almost forgotten the scene of the night before, and although something in Considine's face recalled it, the flowers and sunshine came between her and the pain of the memory.

"I've brought you a birthday offering, Nelly." It was the first time he had ever left out the conventional Miss before her name. Nelly's heart gave a little bound, and her eyes rose up to his with a shy look of wonder and expectation, her color coming and going as he went on. "You know I am such an old friend that I claim a right to give you something nice, and to tell you how I love and admire my little friend. If uncle Mark grows tired of you I'll adopt you, and build you a fairy palace full of flowers and sunshine."

He tried to laugh as he spoke, and laid his hand on the disordered locks of bright hair, among which some rose petals had fallen. Nelly at once took the case, stooped, and kissed his hand. Mrs. Pembroke whispered something in her ear, and with a bright blush the girl held up her face, saying:

"Aunty says I'm to kiss you, sir."

Considine started and caught her in his arms, bidding God bless her; then, before Nelly knew what to say or think, the door clossed behind him, and she and her aunt were alone.

"Poor man," said Mrs. Pembroke, misunderstanding Nelly's flushing face; "he had a daughter, and thinks you like her; you must not think anything of his being a little peculiar: he forgets your are not a child."

Tears sprang up into Nelly's eyes, half angry, petulant tears. Why did he think her a child? She was nineteen, quite a woman, and—but here Nelly's heart began to throb very fast and strangely interrupted her thoughts, nor had she time then to follow the grievance up, for Mrs. Pembroke was curious to know what the Judge's present was.

The case was soon opened, and Nelly's eyes were dazzled, for lying upon the deep blue velvet was a gorgeous diamond bracelet.

Mr. Considine, who had no idea what present to give to the young lady, had placed the matter in the hands of a jeweler, who, in turn, weighing the value of the gift by the greatness of the giver, had chosen one worthy, as he truly said, of royalty; and though the price did seem rather great, Considine thought it was only ignorance on his part, and would willingly have given twice as much to see Nelly look pleased.

"It must be worth two hundred pounds at at least," said Mrs. Pembroke, rather breathlessly, for she, too, had been dazzled by the magnificence of the offering.

"Two hundred pounds, aunty; two hundred pounds for a present to poor little me!" and Nelly bent down, pretending to examine the bracelet, but only to shake off the tears that had come again; not angry tears this time; nor did she say anything more about him considering her a child. "Men do not buy bracelets worth two hundred pounds for children," said Miss Nelly to herself.

Mrs. Pembroke smiled at the girl's bright face, and watched her flashing the glittering jewels about, thinking in her heart what a mercy it was that Nelly was still such a child, and not, like other girls, fancying everybody who liked or was kind to them, must be in love.

Nelly was dressed long before the guests were expected, and in the first drawing-room, watching, if the truth were told, for Mr. Considine, who, she thought, would be sure to come first. What a pretty picture she made, as she stood there before the bright fire, the candle-light flashing down upon the rippling golden hair, and making all sorts of shadows in the misty blue dress, which, looped up with white roses, floated round the slight girlish figure.

Considine saw it as he came through the hall, for Nelly, determined to catch him before he went further, had left the door open.

"Oh! Mr. Considine," she cried, turning round and holding out the arm bound round with the gleaming bracelet; "how very kind of you! I never dreamt of having such a present in my life; only look! how the light seems to gather and flash. I do believe they are bits of real sunlight petrified. I can never thank you enough;" and Nelly looked up, thinking that she had intended to give him another kiss; but instead of doing so she held down her face burning with blushes. There was something in his that thrilled like an electric shock through the girl's form—such a yearning, pitying, loving gaze—and the strong hand in which her's lay folded grasped it until, but for the counter-excitement, she must have cried aloud with pain; but Nelly forgot the pain when she heard him say that the present was nothing to the love with which he loved her; and then he called her his pet and his child, and Nelly's heart sank, for she remembered what her aunt had said, and that, after all, he might not care for her, because of the likeness to his daughter, and almost involuntarily the little hand stole up to his shoulder. Nelly's eyes, swimming in tears, rose to his, and the sweet voice, tremulous in its earnestness, said: "You are unhappy, Mr. Considine, and you have been so very kind to me. I wish I could do anything to please you. I want to thank you, to show you" (the hand dropped, and the voice sank into a whisper, for voices were heard in the hall,) "that I really am not such a child, but that I can be wise sometimes;" and then, with a miserable little attempt at a smile, Nelly turned away to play her first part in the act of life—to feel that which every woman has felt some time, that smiles must come to call.

Nelly was young, and nature in a young untried heart cannot look long at bright things without reflecting their light; so before the night was over, Nelly was the happiest and gayest there: ready to accept in good part the incense offered, and to believe the world that had such bright hours must also have stores of joys to come.

At last the guests were gone; all good nights said, the house dark and silent. Nelly was in bed, but not asleep; her face was resting on the arm round which the bracelet was clasped. Nelly was thinking of the grave sad face that from time to time during the night had come in among the mirth and music like a memory of some lost happiness. She was thinking of what he had said by the fireside before the others arrived, and so thinking she fell asleep, and was still sleeping when Mrs. Pembroke came in on her way down stairs, and a tender happy smile was on the old lady's face. "She's only a child yet, Mark," she said, as she poured out her husband's coffee. "You remember how she used to take her toys to bed with her, and how you found the new box of nine-pins under her pillow; well, she has the bracelet on, poor little thing! and then how I used to vex her myself whenever I saw a man near her, thinking they wanted to rob us of our darling!"

But Mrs. Pembroke was wrong, as elderly ladies very frequently are when they begin to account for the actions or motives of the second generation. Poor Nelly had said farewell to her childhood.

Mr. Considine had gone on circuit the day after the ball, much, let it be said, to Mark and Mrs. Pembroke's relief, both these worthy people being secretly jealous of this unexpected claimant upon Nelly's love, and exceedingly doubtful and perplexed as to the possibility of keeping up the secret.

About a fortnight after this, Mark told his wife he thought Nelly looking pale. "She's fagged with all this gadding and heat, wife; you must take her down to the farm. I'll write or telegraph to Mrs. Brown to get the old Home ready; you and she can run down on Tuesday; Michael Considine and I will follow on Friday."

Nelly was delighted, and owned herself tired of dancing and croquet. The "old Home" was the place of all others she liked best: a rambling farm-house, with an old-fashioned garden, where there was a wilderness of flowers, blooming as no London flowers ever bloom, filling the air with perfume, and suffering themselves to be gathered every day without any visible diminution in beauty or fragrance.

The great wide porch was shaded with jasmine and honeysuckle, and the old walls were clustered with monthly roses and vines; under the broad eaves a colony of swallows were always twittering, always stirring about, always in hurry, and always a delight to watch.

Beyond the garden lay a green meadow, at the foot of which ran the mill-stream dammed back to form the pond, a long, deep, silent pool, draped with the largest willow trees in the country, in which lay the biggest trout, and along the banks of which grew a carpet of bright-eyed forget-me-nots; a lovely quiet place was the mill-pool, the mill-wheel, killed by distance, waking the silence by a soft slumberous sound. A favorite haunt of Nelly's was the pool; she was there every day, generally toward evening, when the red lights from the setting sun were glinting through the trees, throwing strongly-defined shadows upon the brown water, and the trout rose lazily to suck down the unsuspicious flies or moths, taking their evening meal as it were under protest.

Nelly generally carried a book with her; but nature was just then the pleasanter book, and Nelly was no idle student. The mill stood at the head of the village street, and the village was one of those quaint clusters of buildings met with now and then where railways are unknown. Houses with gables and overhanging windows, built half of wood, half stone or brick, with a queer old ale-house and swinging sign, the hostess of which was wont to boast that the business had descended from father to son for four hundred years, which, being beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was left undisputed.

Nelly was known and loved everywhere. There was not a cottage where at some time or other she had not been the messenger of relief or comfort; for here, as in other villages, there was the usual round of sore throats, bad hands and rheumatics to cure, and Nelly was dispensing doctor general—carrying about the universal cures compounded by Mrs. Pembroke from an ancient recipe book belonging to the house; thus the arrival of the "family" was hailed with genuine delight, and for the first three days there was plenty to do in calling at the different cottages, visiting favorite haunts, and picking flowers to fill the endless jars which ornamented every chimney-piece and window in the house.

Upon Friday, Mark and Mr. Considine came down, and in the evening Nelly left the old people sitting after dinner, and stole away to her favorite seat under the willows, and there in a short time her reverie was broken in upon by Mr. Considine, who, sitting down upon the green bank beside her, talked of the pleasant country, and the pleasure of being there and idle after the bustle and trouble of circuit, to say nothing of the noise and heat of London. Nelly listened and answered. Then, as the shades of evening drew closer round them, and the red clouds were reflected like patches of blood in the clear water, the solemn influence of the hour fell upon them, and both were silent; Nelly's eyes watching the changing cloud scene mirrored before her; Considine gazing upon the childlike face, and trying to read what was passing there. Suddenly he saw the eyes dilate, the color flush up, then departing, leaving the face white with terror, and stooping forward she laid one hand upon his, pointing to the water with the other. Following the direction indicated, he saw a dim shadow, a ghastly one-armed thing, the curse that had embittered so many years of a triumphant career.

His first thought was of Nelly, and the first impulse to shield her mind from the impression by accounting for the strange shadow by natural means; but in vain he looked round among the trees where the branches were interwoven thickly, but where there were no bare arms. Nelly's eyes had followed his, and looked back into his as he turned again.

"Is that the shadow you said haunted you?" she asked. "Why do I see it too? Aunty says it is fancy; but if you see it and I see it, how can it be fancy? Why do we only see it—you and I?"

Considine did not answer. He kept his face turned away, and Nelly, after waiting, stooped forward, and looking into his countenance, saw the sweat-drops beading brow and lip, and the agony he dare not show her. The girl's face changed instantly; there was no blush of maiden shame, but a woman's strong love and anxiety, as she said passionately and bitterly at last—

"You are ill. You are unhappy. Why will you not let me share your pain? You think me a child, but you have taught me to be a woman. What can I say to make you trust me?"

"Heaven have mercy on me! Nelly, be silent. You are killing me!" and unfastening the clasping fingers from his, Considine sprang to his feet, and standing there before her, told the story of her birth and of his sin.

How Nelly looked, what Nelly said, he never rightly knew. He saw only a mass of light muslin, and heard a low cry of agony as two hands were stretched out, as if to ward off some blow, then clasped together again, as if in agony.

Two hours afterward Mrs. Pembroke was sitting by Nelly's bedside, where the poor girl lay moaning incessantly.

"Why did he tell me? Why did he tell me?"

Poor Mrs. Pembroke had asked the same question, and Considine had replied that there was no alternative; the hour had come, and then he had gone away, not farther than the village inn, however, where he waited to see his child again.

A few days passed over, Nelly was passive and apparently better, so Mrs. Pembroke went over to the rectory, and sitting there a little longer than she intended, the darkness of a summer evening had fallen before she reached the village street. On her homeward walk, Mr. Considine, who had seen her set off and had been watching for her return, joined her, and together they walked on talking of Nelly; but when close to the inn, where three country laborers were drinking their ale and smoking their pipes at the door, a woman servant from the house ran up from the mill road.

"Something has happened," gasped poor Mrs. Pembroke, with that presentiment of evil which comes over us at times; "run forward—I cannot."

"Oh! ma'am, oh! sir," cried the woman, "Miss Nelly——" then, unable to finish the sentence, she dropped down upon her knees, crying hysterically, and Considine, bidding the men stay with Mrs. Pembroke, hurried forward to learn what had happened. He had not far to go in uncertainty, for by the gate into the mill walk stood another servant. She pointed to the green bank, and there he saw Mark kneeling and supporting a white figure. He knew the truth now, and had no need to have it seared deeper into his heart by the bitter words that broke in the first agony from poor Mark Pembroke. Passive as a child he stood aside as the crowd gathered and as the attempts to restore life were proceeded with—attempts which, by God's mercy, were crowned with success. And Mark was carrying the half-inanimate form into the house as the doctor galloped up and took the case, happily now a hopeful one, in hand. But when one danger was over, another was imminent. Brain fever followed the shock, and for hours and days the poor girl's ravings were even harder to bear than the first trial.

Day and night Mark and his wife watched, and day and night Considine sat in her room. No one could move him; he laughed in Mark's face as the latter spoke of rest or food. And then they left him alone, for the man's remorse was stronger than even their love. At last a change came; and the opiates took effect.

"If she awakens free from delirium, she will live," pronounced the doctor. "If not, death will be the merciful alternative to permanent insanity."

Who can tell the agony of the watch kept in the little white draperied room, or the depth of repentance of the conscience-stricken man leaning his white unshaven face upon his hands, his eyes bloodshot with wakeful nights staring forward across the darkened room, watching the pale face, where life and death flickered to and fro!

The mid-day sun had been shining when the sleep fell upon Nelly, and midnight had crept upon the watchers without any definite change.

Mrs. Pembroke had laid her head upon her husband's shoulder, and exhaustion had brought sleep. A servant had stolen in, and left a shaded lamp. The doctor had come and gone down stairs again to wait—lying down upon the drawing-room sofa to snatch an hour's sleep.

The window of the bed-room was open, and the Summer wind came in laden sweet with the breath of the flowers the sick girl had loved.

Hour after hour went on, and the first red streak of day dawn was brightening in the east, when Nelly opened her eyes and turned her face toward the window, drawing up the bed-clothes. The action was so quiet and natural that Mark, unable to bear the suspense, uttered her name aloud. Nelly started for a moment; a puzzled look was in her face, then the light came.

"Oh, uncle, how wicked I've been!" she sobbed. "Where is he—my father, my father?"

In an instant Considine was kneeling at her side, his face buried in the counterpane, and his sobs shaking the bed.

"You'll forgive me," she whispered, with the thin weak hand on his head.

"My darling! my darling!" was all the stricken man could say.

Nelly was safe now, and said nothing more about forgiveness. She read it in every word and look of love that soothed and tended her during the long week in which she was regaining strength, and in the thought and tenderness with which they took her away from the old house without letting her see the fatal plool.

Mr. Considine set the world's curiosity and opinion at defiance, and owned Nelly as his daughter, and, strange to say, the world never discovered the secret of her birth. But stranger still, Nelly had forgotten it. The fever had, as it were, wiped out the fatal explanation in every particular, save one, that Considine had claimed her as his daughter. The shadow of the gallows was gone. Nature had worked out her meed of punishment, and mercy had fulfilled the promise, "I will not be angry forever."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Hon. Geo. W. Paschal in Reply to the Letter of Hon. O. H. Browning.

NEW-YORK, 26th April, 1866.

To the Hon. O. H. Browning:

DEAR SIR: You will, I hope, excuse one unknown to you and to fame, for addressing you personally. No one is more willing to acknowledge the influence which high official position gives to even illogical arguments, than myself. Your letter carries not merely the weight of your own name; it is given to the world as expressing the "*present position* of President JOHNSON." This is a timely qualification, as some are uncharitable enough to believe that his Excellency's views change with circumstances. But as consistency is not a universal virtue, a President with vast patronage, will always find followers, however chameleon-like may be his views or his policy. I agree with you that there is danger to the Government; but I beg leave to differ as to the causes and as to the remedy. You say:

"There are now two tendencies in public affairs, both of which are fraught with danger. One is to a centralized power in the General Government; the other an absorption by the Legislative Department of many of the powers and prerogatives of the Executive and the Judiciary."

From this text you proceed to propound the theory of the Government very much according to the school of CALHOUN, DAVIS, TOOMBS and BENJAMIN. The premises naturally lead you to the conclusion that there is danger, and a purpose "to annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely domestic and local concern."

Are you sure that you have here employed the language which you intended? We have heard much of "State Sovereignty," and the country has had a recent lesson of the terrible consequences to which the doctrine has led. There was always much confusion of ideas about it, and certainly your exposition only adds to the obscurity. This claim of "sovereignty of State judiciaries" is new; but when you leave the inference that to them belongs, "the administration of State laws," there is intrinsic evidence that the expression is unguarded. And I suppose that you do not claim more than is urged in CALHOUN'S *Essay upon Government;* that is, that the State Supreme Courts have either superior or concurrent powers with that of the United States; and that the Judiciary Act of 1789, which gives an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in matters involving the Constitution and laws of the United States, is unconstitutional. But the opposite view has too long been settled by precedents to leave any doubt about the constitutionality of such laws. Certainly experience has proved their propriety and necessity, unless we are prepared to yield to the claims of the Southern school, that the Federal Government never was a Union, but only an agency, revocable at the will of any State. And are you sure that you can more properly apply the term "sovereignty" to the States than to their judiciaries? The word does not occur in the Federal Constitution; and it was ably said in the great case of CHISHOLM *vs.* Georgia, that it had no appropriate place under our system of Government. But from your use of the term "prerogatives of the President," there is a painful appearance that you use terms more applicable to the divine claims of sovereign kings and emperors than to a democratic system of government, where men and corporations have no inherent protection against the agreements into which the people, who created them, have entered.

Immediately following the remark above quoted you say:

"If the State judiciaries are subordinated all the departments of the State Governments will be equally subordinated, for all State laws, let them relate to what department of Government they may, or to what domestic or local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme, and will override the decisions of the State Courts and leave them utterly powerless."

Here no one can be exactly sure of your meaning; for you cannot have forgotten that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and every Judge and other State officer are "subordinated," by oath, to support that instrument. Consequently, every State law upon every subject has always been subject to the test of constitutionality. Your attack, therefore, should have been directed against what "our fathers" put into the Constitution, instead of what is proposed by the Amendments now before the people. You are aware that this plain letter of the Constitution has always stood in the way of Nullifiers and Secessionists. Gen. JACKSON'S proclamation and the "Force Bill of 1832" were exceedingly offensive to them. A good deal of that law was copied into the Civil Rights Bill; but whoever wrote the Veto Message of President JOHNSON to that bill seemed not to have known it. Secessionists finally attempted to escape the moral force of this oath and the obligations of all laws of the United States, including those for the punishment of treason, by the exercise of the "State Sovereignty" which you now indorse. It is no wonder that you express for this "educated class" such warm sympathy. You but follow their theory of government, and if you and they be right, secession was right, and the suppression of the rebellion the crime which the Wade Hamptons charge.

The illustrations which you give about the "pig," "larceny" and "murder," under the legislation which may result from the Constitutional Amendment, securing the civil rights of all men, may harmonize with the views of President JOHNSON, but they cannot frighten intelligent lawyers. All these subjects have been and may again be legitimate matters for "cases in law or equity," in the Courts of the United States, without any aggression upon the rights of the States. When the Legislature of Arkansas refused to receive CURRAN'S taxes in the bills of the State Bank of that State, the tax-gatherer might have, and possibly did sell his "pigs" to enforce the law, which was held to impair the obligation of contracts; when WORCESTER refused to take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of Georgia, he was imprisoned, as for a high misdemeanor, and the law was ruled to violate treaties; when BOOTH was indicted for obeying the law of Wisconsin and resisting the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States, the decision of the Court of Wisconsin was reversed by that of the United States; so the "good faith" law of Kentucky, and the Missouri Loan-office Law were ruled by the same national tribunal to be unconstitutional. Murder cases have also reached that tribunal. And yet the Government endured, and there were never serious complaints, that this jurisdiction over parties and subject matter was an abuse of power. The country must, therefore, conclude that your apprehensions are unjust, and that you spoke the utterances of impracticable Southern rebels without due reflection. It is not improbable that "indictments for murder," against the forces of GRANT and of LEE, may have to be the subject of appeal from the State Courts. It may be painful that Mississipi cannot hang GRANT and Georgia SHERMAN, because of officious interference by the Federal Courts. Yet, if not these gentlemen, others equally worthy may have to be thankful that the Constitution of the United States does give an appeal in all cases where the interpretation of national law is involved.

Be assured, then, that a little quiet reading of the precedents of our highest courts and the commentaries of the constitutional fathers will convince you that if your apprehensions, so carelessly expressed, be just, the evil has always existed in the Constitution. You must have been misled by the conclusion expressed in this unfortunate sentence: "It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of government without preserving the *independence* and *sovereignty* of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres." History has settled that such assumptions as this lead to the inevitable conclusion, that secession is a rightful and constitutional remedy; and the war has determined the fallacy of the argument. The States have agreed that they neither retain absolute "independence" nor "sovereignty." They at first agreed that any alien or citizen might sue a State before the Supreme Court. When it was ruled that this concession was not inconsistent with pretended State sovereignty, the power was withdrawn by amendment as to the rights of individuals, but not as to the rights of States among themselves. But none of the national attributes, all of which are inconsistent with "independence," were withdrawn. Texas was an independent republic, having the badges of "sovereignty;' but Texas consented to be annexed; and none but the Wigfalls ever believed, afterwards that the State thus merged into the great Union could resume the powers thus voluntarily surrendered. But with these present views of the President it is no wonder that he is now regarded as the leader of the secession school.

Dismissing this part of your text, which the world has condemned, I pass to the other, which seems to be equally unsound. After giving your notions of the necessity of keeping the divisions of the powers of a triune government well defined, you say: "The legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation." That Congress is the stronger, because it is the law-making power, may be admitted without establishing that it is the most aggressive. History does not sustain the latter conclusion. The tendency to aggression can be traced to the Executive in several notable instances. Congress once passed a sedition law. The Courts sustained its constitutionality by a number of convictions. When Mr. JEFFERSON came into power as President, he pardoned every convict; and in reply to a letter of Mrs. ADAMS, complaining that he thus impugned Congress, his predecessor and the Courts, he defended himself upon the ground that he must interpret the Constitution for himself, and that he could not be controlled by the opinions of coördinate departments of the Government. Congress repealed the law. Mr. JEFFERSON was high authority; but certainly there was no aggression upon the part of Congress.

So in the case of WORCESTER against Georgia, Gen. JACKSON refused to enforce the decision of the Supreme Court, saying that he must interpret the Constitution for himself. This may have been no aggression; but for it and other like acts, the light whom you seem to follow, JOHN C. CALHOUN, denounced Gen. JACKSON "as a king." After Congress had passed the Missouri restriction, Presidents ADAMS and JACKSON made treaties with the Cherokees, which extended Slavery north of the compromise line. I do not say that these were aggressions, but the repeal of the Missouri restriction preceded the Dred Scott decision, which held it to be unconstitutional. Congress never aggressed so far as to attempt to reverse any of these decisions. When President POLK wanted a war with Mexico he made it. The precedents enumerated are trivial compared to the seeming aggressions growing out of the late war. The first resistance to the *habeas corpus*, and, I believe, the first suspension was by President LINCOLN. The men who are now your allies, North and South, denounced this act, and his proclamations of war and the establishing the blockade as "aggressions," nor did they ever cease to denounce military arrests and military commissions as murderous inventions. They charged upon President JOHNSON the crime of murdering Mrs. SURRATT and the other assassins. Nor has one of that party ever withdrawn one of these charges. So they said, and so they yet hold, that the Emancipation Proclamations of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON were bald usurpations. JEFFERSON DAVIS, as President of the "Southern Confederacy," exercised even greater powers. His Congress complained piteously of these Executive aggressions. But the States Rights chivalry could never arrest the almost total annihilation of Congress and the States. As to the Judiciary, he never permitted the Supreme Court to be organized. And when we come to President JOHNSON, according to your own chronicle, he found the war about ended, the rebel States disorganized, half a million of men who had borne arms against the old flag, disarmed and prisoners of war, a "nation" of "public enemies" as they claimed and your theory proves, conquered and in a state of "anarchy." These men, according to the President, had all incurred the penalties of treason. If we admit its constitutionality, there certainly is no "stronger" power in the Government than the right to pardon three-fourths of these men in the aggregate and the remaining fourth by special warrants. So the right to require every one in those States to swear to the freedom of slaves; to appoint Provisional Governors, and through them to create all the Magistrates of civil governments; to dictate the amendments to constitutions and the provisions of organic laws; to put State Governments into operation, thus restoring rebels to the very power which they had lost by war; to recognize these States as *in statu quo ante bellum* was, to say the least, rather aggressive. You claim them as meritorious, and seem to question the sincerity of all who complain of the consequences. I am not surprised that such a President, with such advisers, and such vast patronage, has learned to deny all legitimate power to all but himself.

The very notion of "prerogative" which you claim for the President proceeds upon the assumption that all power is lodged in the King, and that their Majesties have been graciously pleased at sundry times to concede certain rights to their loyal subjects and dutiful Parliaments. This is just what you seem to claim for President JOHNSON in behalf of the conquered rebel States. They had no rights left. They were conquered traitors until "Executive prerogative" graciously pardoned them, reincorporated them, restored the leaders to magistracies, and now the complaint is that the people and their immediate Representatives "do not see it in that light." I beg that you will not be too severe upon us uneducated Union men of the South, when we tell you that the policy and the men whom you so sympathetically defend are death to the faithful who stood by the national flag in the hour of the country's need. It is enough, however, that the complaint is not that the President assumed that conditions might be imposed upon these conquered States; but there is some difference of opinion as to *who* ought to impose them, and *what* they should be.

I now beg leave to address myself to your apprehensions, as to what the future of the Government may become. I profess as much veneration as you can feel for "the Government of our fathers." But the very formation of the Federal Constitution was only the enlargement of the powers of a Confederation, which these same "fathers" had found it necessary to create during the struggle for independence. That which had been found strong enough during an eight years' war proved too weak to secure the glorious fruits of an accomplished victory. Therefore it became necessary to form a "more perfect Union," with enlarged powers, and those which were complete in themselves, so far as enumerated, or necessarily and properly implied. There were alarmists then, who thought that too much was about to be granted. Reason and necessity, however, prevailed, and within two years the new Constitution was ratified by all the then existing States. The wisdom of its framers receives an additional proof in your fine *per oratio*, which overlooks the fact that the well intended Bill of Rights, and the bulwark of the "States Rights" school, to which you refer, were all amendments found to be necessary. So, too, when the mode of choosing a Chief Magistrate proved to be defective and dangerous, these same "fathers" added a twelfth amendment. Again, when the revolutionary state of Europe, and the rapid advance of our people westward, demanded that we should own the mouth of the Mississippi, President JEFFERSON, one of these same fathers, found no warrant in the Constitution for the purchase, and he recommended another amendment. Events culminated so rapidly, that the undiscovered power was found. And here I may at once say, that the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the annexation of Texas, the conquest of Mexico, and the consequent acquisition of the gold coasts of California, were revolutions which necessarily developed new powers, as startling as those which so greatly disturb the President and his advisers. The new possessions, which extend from the Cape of Florida to the mouth of the Columbia, have been decided by the highest authority not to be "territory," within the meaning of "the Constitution of our fathers." It was new country, to be dealt with under the necessities of the case. Time has proven that organic changes would have been wiser than latitudinous construction. By the very acts of acquisition we gave citizenship to the mixed inhabitants, indigenous and imported from every clime.

There was a wholesale naturalization, not by "uniform rule," but by acts which created the necessity of Territorial Governments; of Federal legislation in regard to the inhabitants and their property; of conferring suffrage upon Mexicans, Spaniards, French, Indians and Asiatics; of vast judicial jurisdiction in regard to land titles, "pigs, larceny and murder," until our Supreme Court decisions are little more than a vast library about rights which originated under governments foreign to our own; of dedicating extensive territory to Indian purposes, and thus, for the time, solving the problem of Indian possessions and conflicting jurisdiction within the States; of making compromise lines to be broken, which created the endless discussions that led to the attempted disruption of the Union; the crushing of the narrow and contracted ideas which would have surrendered the mouth of the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, and all the wealth and defences of these grand expansions; and the final destruction of the institution, which incited the mad attempt. So you will see that the present state of things is only the consequence of previous silent revolutions, which entailed new duties upon the Government and the whole people.

The Union has made good the title of the nation to its conquests and its purchases, which are synonymous terms. It commenced with Slavery in every colony. It purchased and annexed more slave territory, and the Government employed most of its time about "the everlasting negro." The late revolution struck Slavery out of our Constitution. It made four millions of chattels freemen; it dedicated the whole of this country to free labor. As a consequence, we must recognize the existing Bill of Rights in the amendments to the Constitution, so long a dead letter, as applicable to all men, of whatever race or color. The negro having been faithful during the struggle, he stands, like that class, so inconsiderable in the estimation of yourself and the President, the loyal Southern Union men, entitled to the nation's gratitude and the nation's protection. We are not all so illiterate as you suppose; but even if we were, our instincts have proved better than that "educated class," whose "little learning" prompted them to attempt the impossible thing of destroying this great Republic, which God, in his own good time, planted, and which man and bigotry cannot chain, nor treason nor monarchical ideas destroy. The negroes being free we cannot allow them to remain in the anomalous condition of being neither citizens nor aliens, as was held in the Dred Scott decision, which but confirmed the long-settled practice of the whole people of the United States; for then they might imitate the example of their late masters, without even the responsibility of the petty tribes of Indians. If they are not citizens, they owe no allegiance; if they owe no allegiance, they may levy war, or, at any time, take sides with a foreign Power which would declare more liberal intentions toward them. I doubt not but Congress had the same power to declare them citizens which was exercised in reference to the inhabitants of Florida, Louisiana and Texas. The President thought differently, and you now but reiterate his views in reference to the Civil Rights Bill and other kindred measures which are necessary to secure the fruits of the great revolution.

Your views in regard to the questions of suffrage proceed from the same narrow stand-point. Suffrage ought to rest upon the principle that all men, who are subject to the great burdens of society, should be allowed a voice in the choice of officers. Indiana and other States of the West have extended the privilege to unnaturalized foreigners, who might not be compelled to fight our battles against the nations to whom their allegiance is still due. Mr. CALHOUN denied this right to confer suffrage upon unnaturalized men; but the theory that the question as to who of their inhabitants shall vote has too long been conceded to the States to allow dogmas against precedent. It is true that no State has ever conferred the right of suffrage upon all its "male citizens over twenty-one years of age;" but the exclusion has not always been on account of color. I take it that you are wrong as to the scope of the proposed amendment as to representation. It leaves suffrage just where it now is; but it excludes non-voting representation, without regard to color. Now, in Texas, and I believe in all the "reconstructed States," the negroes are not counted in making up the representation to the State Legislatures. They are not counted because they are not allowed to vote. If this be a sound rule for State Governments, about which you are so much concerned, it is difficult to see why it should not apply to Federal representation. I am sorry to see that in so grave a manner you assert that "if President JOHNSON had in all other respects pursued precisely the course he has, but insisted on negro suffrage as a condition precedent to restoration, does any candid man doubt that he would be high in favor with the party which so bitterly denounces him." And that you then proceed to name particular men who would have been influenced to a different course. The great questions rise above the mere party schemes of President JOHNSON, or any particular "Radicals," Conservatives, Democrats, or "educated" and pardoned Southerners. They concern the life of the nation and the durability of the great citadel of liberty. No nation can be unjust and survive. Your plea turns over the nation's best friends, in its darkest hour, to its enemies during the same hour which their rebellion, the grandeur of which seems to challenge your admiration, had darkened. And you ask that these "sovereign States" and their "sovereign judiciaries" shall not be interrupted in the work of reducing the number of their inhabitants—a work which you complacently contemplate as a reason why the blacks should be excluded from suffrage, while their diminished numbers should be enumerated in the representation of the "educated class," whose wisdom was not equal to God's Holy Truth. Humanity shudders at such a position of a great nation's President in such a crisis. Let me tell you that neither he nor the Supreme Law Giver could, according to the eternal attributes of Heaven, perpetuate the injustice which this scheme of reconstruction has inaugurated, and which you propose to consummate. Already has my State abolished the only judicial districts where Union men had been elected Judges. Your notions of the "sovereignty of State Judiciaries" significantly points to the purpose of these evidences of loyalty. That "sovereignty" has worked well in the depletion of the numbers of blacks and the *uneducated* white Unionists. These "*sovereigns*," under the encouragement of the President's St. Louis speech, will soon reduce Southern representation below your painful estimates; but how it will change the principle that Southern white votes will numerically count more than the same numbers of Northern white voters, you have not demonstrated, except by the dark inference that the work of extermination, cruelty, poverty and neglect, will reduce the black population to less than three-fifths within ten short years. This may be an argument for the mere politician, but it is a melancholy reflection for the humanitarian. I will not pursue your argument about the disqualification of your favored class for office. I think you overrate their intelligence and their fitness for magistracies. Their leadership has proved a terrible failure. They were ungrateful to the Northern Democrats. They cultivated abstractions and taught a low religion. They made slavery an idol; attempted an impossible theory; mistook the whole genius of the Government in their over estimate of Executive power; levied war because the President would not acknowledge States of the Union as foreign nations; lied to the people scientifically; fought the war badly; destroyed the last vestige of civil liberty in the South by merciless conscription, impressments and martial law; blindly commenced to arm their slaves after two hundred thousand of them were soldiers in your armies; ended in the anarchy which you so eloquently describe; hastened to purchase pardons by taking the oaths prescribed by the President; now swear that they were alien enemies, who needed not this clemency, yet inhabited States whose sage statesmen may [illegible] their way back from the Congress at Richmond into the Congress at Washington; installed themselves into every State office and "sovereign judiciary," and all this under Presidential power, without the sanction of Congress. All this may be the result of "education." Heaven save the schoolmasters.

In mercy I spare other parts of your letter. It is not my habit to deal in satire or ridicule. No other weapon could reach the argument, that a Congress, elected every two years, may become a despotic centralism. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. W. PASCHAL.

TEXAS.

The Report of the Legislative Committee on the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Houston Journal, Oct. 24.

The Committee on Federal Relations, of which Col. ASHBEL SMITH was Chairman, have submitted an able and complete report on the proposed Amendments of the Constitution. First, the report states that Article 5 of the Constitution, "providing the mode of making amendments to that instrument, contemplates the participation of all the States, through their representatives in Congress, in proposing amendments. As representatives from nearly one-third of the States were excluded from the Congress proposing the amendments, the constitutional requirement was not complied with; it was violated in letter and in spirit; and the proposing of these amendments to States which were excluded from all participation in their initiation in Congress, is a nullity."

The Committee then allege that the meaning of the first section of the Radical amendments is to deprive the States of the right which they have possessed since 1776, to determine what shall constitute citizenship of a State, and transfer that power to the Federal Government. Its object is, if the Amendment be adopted, to declare negroes citizens of the United States, and therefore citizens of the several States, entitled to the privileges and immunities of white citizens, and they add, "there is scarcely any limit in the power sought to be transferred by this section from the States to the United States."

Of the other sections, the report says "the second section is in some degree the counterpart and complement of the first, in its object to force negro suffrage on the Southern States. As a punishment for refusing suffrage to the negro, it proposes to deprive these States of their rightful share in the Electoral Colleges and in the representation in Congress. To appreciate the full scope of this second section, it must be considered in connection with the third section which is a sweeping disfranchisement of the white inhabitants of the Southern States. The two sections together appear in the light of a nefarious conspiracy to transfer, so far as crafty and iniquitous legislation can effect the object, the Government, the civilization of these States from the white race to negroes."

We give the remarks of the Committee on the third section in full:

"The third section is designed to effect the disfranchisement of the white inhabitants of these States. Its provision is so sweeping as to embrace every individual in the State who may, at any time of his life, either in Texas or any other State, have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who also shall have engaged in the late war, or given aid and comfort to persons so engaged. It embraces all persons holding civil offices, however inconsiderable; all soldiers, whether volunteers or conscripts; every person who may have given a blanket, or even a meal of victuals to a Confederate soldier. The very charities of life are made a crime by this joint resolution. It is idle to attempt to draw any distinction between the practical effects of a denial of the right to vote and that of holding office. Under the sweeping exclusion, whom would you have to vote for?

It established what might, by a perversion of terms, be called an aristocracy; but it would be an aristocracy the most hideous and revolting ever imagined; it would be an aristocracy founded on baseness and incapacity. Under the sweeping provision of this act, there would be a comparatively small number eligible to offices of trust and honor, except those who, from want of virtue and from want of capacity, have never been deemed worthy by their fellow-citizens to fill even the humblest public office. This third section, if it shall become a part of the organic law, will be nothing less than the disfranchisement of the citizens of this State; it proposes to stigmatize and degrade all that is most elevated and most worthy, and it coolly asks us to be the executioners, the instruments of the degradation of our own people. Few men among us may care to hold office, but no one, with the spirit of his fathers in him, will willingly submit to be held up as unworthy, and, least of all, will he be the tool and plead guilty to the infamy sought to be inflicted on us. The right of representation has ever been deemed an inestimable inheritance; but it would be weak as well as wicked to barter our birthright for the empty shadow of representation offered in these amendments."

After reviewing the purposes of our enemies the report says: "Nor have your Committee, on the most careful and unimpassioned review of the circumstances surrounding us, found the least reason to hope that any improper concession on our part, that any humiliation or abasement, however ample or however abject, would obtain for us the abatement of one jot or one tittle from the malignant purposes of our enemies. Nay, such course on our part would stimulate them rather.

On the other hand if we reject their amendments, if we refuse willingly to transfer our State Government and our representative rights in the electoral colleges and in Congress from the great master race of the races constituting the Caucasian family of nations, to 'Africans and the descendants of Africans;' if, amid the ruins of our property, we stand undaunted, unappalled by the dangers which gird us, and refuse willingly to sacrifice for an empty shadow, delusively promising present quiet, the rights of the State, whose representatives we are, the priceless rights of American citizenship, rights declared in the Constitution itself to be inalienable, we shall preserve our national spirit as an integral portion of the American people, we shall retain our own self-respect, we shall command the respect of the civilized world and of our enemies; we shall have the honorable sympathies of the great masses and of the good men of the Northern States; and when the passions of the day are past, they will do us justice, and thank us for the stand we here make. Cowardice, baseness of spirit never wins; justice is often tardy, but eventually triumphs; the people of other States will eventually say of much-abused Texas, her people are worthy."

The report concludes with the recommendation of the resolution that "the Legislature of the State of Texas do not ratify."

The Committee on Federal Relations have not only in this able paper given to the Legislature the result of their own convictions, but they have spoken for the people, and in their argument upon the adoption of the amendment, they say only what we, who always have the point of our pen upon the pulse of the people, know to be true. We are gratified that our Legislature disposed of the matter so promptly, and are delighted with the emphatic negative manner in which their resolution of refusal to ratify is clothed.

KENTUCKY.

The Case of Gen. Palmer, Charged with Aiding the Escape of Slaves—Reversal of the Decision of the Judge of the Circuit Court by the Court of Appeals.

The Kentucky *Yeoman* of Saturday contains the decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of Gen. PALMER, who was indicted in the Jefferson Circuit Court, Kentucky, for feloniously aiding ELLEN, a slave of T. R. WORMACK, to escape from her owner, in violation of the State law.

On the trial the parties agreed that, at the time of the admitted escape, as charged, martial law had been proclaimed in Kentucky; that PALMER, as a Major-General of Volunteers in the army of the United States, was Commandant of the Department of Kentucky, and stationed at Louisville; and that the slave went to Jeffersonville, Ind., under the cover of a passport issued for that purpose by a Provost-Marshal, in obedience to an order from Gen. PALMER, issued in May, 1866. This order stated "that it had been represented to the General commanding the Department, in an official communication from the Mayor and a Committee of the General Council, that large numbers of negroes, most of them women and children, were flocking to the city, claiming to be free, and looking to the military authorities for protection and assistance; and by reason of the scarcity of homes, these negroes had been so crowded together that not only was disease certain, but the small-pox was actually raging among them. The Mayor and the Committee requested the General commanding to coöperate with the City Council, and accordingly all colored people in the city were advised to seek employment, and such as were unable to obtain it, were advised to seek it elsewhere. To enable them to do it, the Provost-Marshal of the post of Louisville, upon the application of any colored person who might report that he was unable to find sufficient employment in the city, was ordered to issue a pass for him and his family. Any conductor or steamboat manager refusing to pass such persons upon the presentation of such pass and the payment of fare, rendered himself liable to punishment."

It was also admitted on the trial that martial law had been abolished before the Grand Jury found the indictment "a true bill," and that the foregoing order "was issued by Gen. PALMER by the *authority* of the War Department."

It was agreed "that the Court might dispose of all the legal questions arising on the indictment and these agreed facts."

Under that submission the Circuit Judge (on Dec. 8,) declining to decide on the legal effects of the facts, but assuming judicial knowledge of the abolition of Slavery by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, to that end quashed the indictment and discharged the accused, and only because, as he adjudged, ELLEN, then not being a slave, a verdict of guilty would not authorize a judgment of conviction any more than if the statute itself had been repealed. This judgment has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The Court, in stating the circumstances of the case, said that martial law, whether right or wrong, valid or void, certainly never either suspended the Constitution of the United States or stifled the laws of the State. What that Constitution and those constitutional laws denounced as a crime, martial law did not legalize. Nor could it have abolished the installed them with full power. Now, I would like to enter upon the discussion of these constitutional questions, but time will not allow me. I feel exceedingly anxious about the vote in this State. I fear our people will be so over-confident of our strength that they will relax their efforts. I have no doubt but that a very decided majority of the people of New-York are against "my policy." Now let me say that in politics, as on the field of battle, it is no time to seek repose until the last position of the enemy is carried. I regard this as the last struggle of the rebellion. If we conquer now, the ten thousand valleys and hills of our land will reverberate with the shouts of final victory. Then will it be true that treason is dead, the Union perpetual, and liberty triumphant.

HON. EDMUND BURKE, of New-Hampshire, in a note to the *National Intelligencer*, says: "You will oblige me by publishing the fact that I have not been, am not, and shall not be a candidate or applicant for any office or place for myself under this Administration."

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

List of Candidates in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada.

On Tuesday, November 6, twelve States will hold their elections, viz: New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada. Colorado holds her election on the second Tuesday in November; South Carolina the fourth Tuesday in November.

In New-York, Massachusetts, Delaware, Kansas and Michigan, Governors will be chosen on Tuesday next, and in all of them members of Congress. As they have ninety-one Congressmen, the chief interest in the elections will centre upon these Districts. Their delegations in the present Congress stand thus:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Massachusetts	10	—	Illinois	11	3
New-York	21	10	Wisconsin	5	1
New-Jersey	2	3	Minnesota	2	—
Delaware	—	1	Kansas	1	—
Maryland	3	2	Nevada	1	—
Missouri	8	1			
Michigan	6	—	Totals	70	21

The members of the House of Representatives for the Fortieth Congress, so far as elected, stand thus:

[Democrats in *italics*. Reelected marked *.]

MAINE.

1—*John Lynch.	4—John A. Peters.
2—*Sidney Perham.	5—*F. A. Pike.
3—*James G. Blaine.	

VERMONT, (one vacancy.)

1—*Fred. E. Woodbridge. 2—Luke P. Poland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1—**Samuel J. Randall.*	13—*Ulysses Mercur.
2—*Chas. O'Neill.	14—*Geo. F. Miller.
3—*Leonard Myers.	15—**A. J. Glossbrenner.*
4—*Wm. D. Kelley.	16—*Wm. H. Koontz.
5—Caleb N. Taylor.	17—D. J. Morrell.
6—**Benj. M. Boyer.*	18—*Stephen F. Wilson.
7—*John M. Broomall.	19—*Glenni W. Schofield.
8—*J. Lawrence Getz.*	20—Darwin A. Finney.
9—*Thad. Stevens.	21—John Covode (gain.)
10—Henry L. Cake (gain.)	22—*Jas. K. Moorhead.
11—*Dan'l M. Van Auken.*	23—*Thomas Williams.
12—**Chas. Denison.*	24—*Geo. V. Lawrence.

OHIO.

1—*Benj. Eggleston.	11—John T. Wilson.
2—*R. B. Hayes.	12—*P. Van Trump.*
3—*Robert C. Schenck.	13—*G. W. Morgan*, (gain.)
4—*William Lawrence.	14—*Martin Welker.
5—*William Mungen.*	15—*Tobias A. Plants.
6—*Reader W. Clarke.	16—*John A. Bingham.
7—*Samuel Shellabarger.	17—*Eph. R. Eckley.
8—C. S. Hamilton.	18—*Rufus P. Spalding.
9—*R. P. Buckland.	19—*James A. Garfield.
10—*James M. Ashley.	

INDIANA.

1—**Wm. E. Niblack.*	7—*Henry D. Washburn.
2—**Michael C. Kerr.*	8—*Godlove S. Orth.
3—Morton C. Hunter.	9—*Schuyler Colfax.
4—*W. S. Holman*, (gain.)	10—William Williams.
5—*George W. Julian.	11—John P. C. Shanks.
6—John Coburn.	

IOWA.

1—*James F. Wilson.	4—Wm. Loughbridge.
2—*Hiram Price.	5—Greenville M. Dodge.
3—*William B. Allison.	6—*Asahel W. Hubbard.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1—*Chester D. Hubbard.	3—Daniel Polsey.
2—Benj. M. Kitchen.	

OREGON.

*J. H. D. Henderson.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Gain.	Dem Gain.
Maine	5	..	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	18	6	2	..
Ohio	16	3	..	1
Indiana	8	3	..	1
Iowa	6	..	..	..
West Virginia	3	..	..	..
Oregon	1	..	..	..
	59	12	2	2

The State and Congressional tickets in the several States which vote on Tuesday are as follows:

New-York.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	William H. Gleason.	Stephen Tabor.
2	James A. Van Brunt.	Demas Barnes. Bernard Hughes.
3	Sim. B. Chittenden, for long and short terms.	John D. Hunter, for short term. William E. Robinson, for long term.
4	Horace Greeley.	John Fox. John Y. Savage. Michael W. Burns.
5	Eneas Elliott.	Nelson Taylor. John Morrissey.
6	Thomas E. Stewart. Charles S. Spencer.	Thomas E. Stewart.
7	Geo. F. Steinbrenner.	J. Winthrop Chanler.
8	Le Grand B. Cannon. Mrs. E. Cady Stanton	James Brooks.
9	William A. Darling.	Fernando Wood.
10	William H. Robertson.	William Radford.
11	Charles H. Van Wyck.	Isaac Anderson.
12	John H. Ketcham.	Casper P. Collier.
13	Thomas Cornell.	Joseph H. Tuthill.
14	Joseph H. Ramsey.	John V. L. Pruyn.
15	John A. Griswold.	N. B. Millman.
16	Orange Ferris.	George V. Hoyle.
17	Calvin T. Hulburd.	Darius W. Lawrence.
18	James M. Marvin.	Thomas R. Horton.
19	William C. Fields.	Stephen C. Johnson.
20	Addison H. Laflin.	Edward S. Lansing.
21	Roscoe Conkling.	Palmer V. Kellogg.
22	John C. Churchill.	Albertus Perry.
23	Dennis McCarthy.	William C. Ruger.
24	Theodore M. Pomeroy.	George Humphrey.
25	William H. Kelsey.	H. O. Cheeseboro.
26	William S. Lincoln.	Henry McCormick.
27	Hamilton Ward.	John G. Collins.
28	Roswell Hart.	Lewis Selye.
29	Burt Van Horn.	H. L. Comstock.
30	A. M. Clapp.	James M. Humphrey.
31	Henry Van Aernam.	Hanson A. Risley.

STATE TICKETS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. — Democratic.

Reuben E. Fenton. — John T. Hoffman.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Stewart L. Woodford. — Robert H. Pruyn.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen T. Hayt. — William W. Wright.

FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

John Hammond. — Frank B. Gallagher.

STATE SENATE.

District. Republican. Democratic.

Twenty-seventh....John J. Nicks. John E. Melford.

COUNTY TICKETS.

RECORDER.

Republican. — Democratic.

John Sedgwick. — John K. Hackett.

SURROGATE.

A. W. Bradford. — Gideon J. Tucker.

REGISTER.

Charles G. Halpine. — John McCove, Charles G. Halpine.

SUPERVISOR.

Alexander Shaler, Joseph B. Taylor. — G. N. Herman.

CORONER.

Louis G. Naumann. — William Schirmer.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Albany County.

Dist. Republican. Democratic.

1..Hugh Conger..........William J. Snyder.
2..Henry Smith..........John J. Reilly.
3..Clark B. Cochrane.......Alexander Robertson.
4..Oscar F. Potter..........James F. Phelps.

Alleghany County.

1..Chas. M. Crandal.......

Broome County.

1..Jas. Van Valkenburgh..Harris G. Rogers.

Cattaraugus County.

1..Heman G. Button......Wm. P. Angell.
2..Wm. E. Hunt.........Lemuel S. Jenks.

Cayuga County.

1..H. N. Lockwood........Nelson P. Burke.
2..John L. Parker.........Aernell Lyons.

Chautauqua County.

1..Joseph B. Fay..........William Green.
2..Orson Stiles..........Thomas W. Bristol.

Chemung County.

1..George W. Buck........E. L. Patrick.

Chenango County.

1..Frederic T. Juliand.....V. C. Emerson.

Clinton County.

1..Andrew Williams.......Smith M. Weed.

Columbia County.

1..Jacob H. Duntz........Allen S. Miller.
2..Stephen H. Wendover..J. W. Van Valkenburgh.

Cortland County.

1..Horatio Ballard.......

Delaware County.

1..Joshua Smith.........Sylvanus J. Fraser.
2..George C. Gibbs........Francis R. Gilbert.

Dutchess County.

1..Augustus A. Brush.....A. M. Card.
2..Mark D. Wilber........John C. Pudney.

Erie County.

1..John Power...........Charles W. Hinson.
2..James S. Lyon........William Williams.
3..Roswell L. Burrows....Fred. Gridley.
4..Christoph. Schwinger..Alpheus Prince.
5..Joseph H. Plumb.......Robert C. Titus.

Essex County.

1..Palmer E. Havens......

Franklin County.

1..James W. Kimball......

Fulton and Hamilton Counties.

1..Joseph Covell...........James H. Brownell.

Genesee County.

1..Henry Fiske Tarbox...Oswald Bond.

Greene County.

1..William Morton..........Thomas A. Briggs.

Herkimer County.

1..Seth M. Richmond.....Lewis McCready.

Jefferson County.

1..L. J. Bigelow..........Edwin C. White.
2..A. D. Shaw............James H. Morrow.

Kings County.

1..Thomas Hughes........Patrick Burns.
2..Theodore Hinsdale......C. O. Belden.
3..Charles Condit..........P. Keady.
4..W. S. Hornfager........Stephen Haynes.
5..Frederick T. Parsons....Caleb Buckley.
6..John S. Allen...........John Raber.
7..Ira Buckman, Jr.........Henry M. Dixon.
8..John Oakey..............A. M. Hallett.
9..H. V. Vanderveer........John C. Jacobs.

Lewis County.

1..Henry A. Phillips......Leonard C. Davenport.

Livingston County.

1..Jacob M. Mead..........Amos A. Hendee.

Madison County.

1..Bushrod E. Hoppin. Whipple Clark.
2..Benjamin F. Bruce. Frederick Hyatt.

Monroe County.

1..John M. Davis..........Jarvis Lord.
2..Henry Cribben..........Chauncey Perry.
3..Abner I. Wood...........James H. Warren.

Montgomery County.

1..Abraham Hoffman.......Isaac S. Frost.

New-York County.

First District—Michael J. Cowen, Radical Republican; Col. Michael Murphy, Tammany; Michael Doran, Mozart.

Second District—George Ross, Radical Republican; Constantine Donaho, Tammany and McKeon; F. P. Ryan, Democratic Unionist.

Third District—William O'Brien, Republican; John Hays, Tammany; Daniel O'Reilly, Mozart; W. H. Ballard, McKeon; James Costello, Democratic Unionist.

Fourth District—John Galvin, Tammany and Mozart; John J. Blair, Democratic Unionist.

Fifth District—Charles Blauvelt, Tammany and McKeon; John Folan, Mozart; C. T. Doremus, Democratic Unionist.

Sixth District—Hugh Nesbitt, Radical Republican; Jacob Siebacher, Tammany; John A. Sigerson, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Unionist.

Seventh District—Frank A. Ransom, Republican and Tammany; Edward Mitchell, Radical Republican; L. M. Van Wart, Mozart; Henry Zeimer, Democratic Unionist.

Eighth District—Nicholas F. Eberhard, Republican; Geo. W. Anderson, Radical Republican; James Reed, Tammany; C. T. Polhamus, Democratic Unionist.

Ninth District—Norman Stratton, Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Rogers, Tammany and Mozart.

Tenth District—Owen Murphy, Republican and Democratic Unionist; John Dimond, Tammany.

Eleventh District—John V. Gridley, Radical Republican; N. Hill Fowler, Tammany and Mozart.

Twelfth District—Thomas T. Sutliffe, Republican and Radical Republican; Henry Woltman, Tammany; Patrick Daly, Mozart.

Thirteenth District—Benjamin C. Wandell, Radical Republican; Bernard Creegan, Tammany and Democratic Unionist; Edward Berrian, Mozart.

Fourteenth District—Thomas J. Creamer, Tammany; Alexander H. Mulligan, Republican.

Fifteenth District—Francis M. Curry, Radical Republican; Alexander Freer, Tammany; Joseph Blumenthal, Mozart; D. S. Stern, McKeon; E. McMullen, Democratic Unionist.

Sixteenth District—William Atkinson, Republican; Henry Beeney, Radical Republican; James Irving, Tammany; M. N. Salmon, Mozart and McKeon.

Seventeenth District—Wilson Berryman, Radical Republican; Alexander Ward, Tammany and McKeon; George W. Plunkett, Democratic Unionist.

Eighteenth District—William H. Badger, Republican; George F. Noyes, Radical Republican; Leander Buck, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Nineteenth District—John E. Develin, Tammany; Thomas O'Callaghan, McKeon.

Twentieth District—Adolphus Levinger, Radical Republican; Patrick Russell, Tammany and Mozart; F. McElroy, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Twenty-first District—William H. DeCamp, Radical Republican; Henry W. Genet, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Unionist.

Niagara County.

1..Elisha Moody...........Solon S. Pomeroy.
2..William Poole...........S. Meade.

Oneida County.

1..Levi Blakeslee..........Peter Clogher.
2..Ellis H. Roberts.........James G. Preston.
3..Pliny Phelps............George H. Sanford.
4..Leander W. Fiske.......Nathaniel D. Bronson.

Onondaga County.

1. Daniel P. Wood.......
2..L. Harris Hiscock.......
3..Samuel Candee.......

Ontario County.

1..Hiram Schutt..........G. Granger Benham.
2..Samuel H. Ferry.......Robert D. Cook.

Orange County.

1..Lewis B. Halsey........Halsey R. Stevens.
2..William C. Rose........Geo. W. Millspaugh.

Orleans County.

1..Edmund L. Pitts........Roland Farnsworth.

Oswego County.

1..D. C. Littlejohn.......
2..William H. Rice.......
3..Charles McKinney.......

Otsego County.

1..Edwin B. Clarke........Alfred Chamberlain.
2..Sheffield Harrington.....William C. Bentley.

Putnam County.

1..Stephen Baker.........

Queens County.

1..Jacob Cromwell........William B. Wilson.
2..BernardusHendrickson.Francis Skillman.

Rensselaer County.

1..William Gurley.........Thomas B. Carroll.
2..Marshall F. White......Gideon Reynolds.
3..Eleazer Wooster.......Hugh McClellan.

Richmond County.

1..Samuel R. Brick, Jr.....Nathaniel Wyatt.

Rockland County.

1..James Westervelt......James Suffern.

St. Lawrence County.

1..George M. Gleason.....Albert M. Barney.
2..Wm. R. Chamberlain.....H. Derby.
3..Richmond Bicknell.....Levi Miller.

Saratoga County.

1..Truman G. Younglove..William V. Clark.
2..Austin L. Reynolds.....Patrick H. Cowan.

Schenectady County.

1..Charles G. Ellis........Charles Seymour.

Schoharie County.

1..Alonzo Ferguson........Daniel Shafer.

Schuyler County.

1..Samuel M. Barker.......Fred. Davis, Jr.

Seneca County.

1..James H. McDonald....S. R. Wells.

Steuben County.

1..William B. Boyd........S. H. Palmer.
2..Christian Minier........Morris Smith.

Suffolk County.

1..Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.....Samuel B. Nicoll.

Sullivan County.

1..Edward Palen.........

Tioga County.

1..Oliver A. Barstow.......David D. McDonald.

Tompkins County.

1..John H. Selkreg........John P. Hart.

Ulster County.

1..John Maxwell..........Asa G. W. Smith.
2..Jacob Lefever..........
3..George T. Pierce........John G. Baker.

Warren County.

1..Columbus Gill..........J. Ferguson.

Washington County.

1..Thomas Shiland........Samuel M. Burk.
2..Adolphus F. Hitchcock..William H. Allen.

Wayne County.

1..John Vandenberg.......Charles L. Lyon.
2..Orson Archer..........Ansel A. Cornwall.

Westchester County.

1..Norman K. Freeman.....Samuel M. Purdy.
2..John Swinburne........George J. Penfield.
3..David W. Travis........Alsop H. Lockwood.

Wyoming County.

1..William Bristol..........

Yates County.

1..Charles S. Hoyt........Dudley W. Fox.

Massachusetts.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. — Democrat.

A. H. Bullock. — T. H. Sweetzer.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

William Claflin. — Horace C. Lee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

O. Warner. — L. Stevenson.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

C. J. Reed. — W. C. Endicott.

FOR TREASURER.

J. H. Loud. — H. Arnold.

FOR AUDITOR.

H. S. Briggs. — A. J. Devereux.

CONGRESSMEN.

1..T. D. Eliot............Matthias Ellis.
2..O. Ames...............A. M. Ide.
3..G. Twichell............W. Aspinwall.
4..S. Hooper.............{Gen. P. R. Guiney. J. M. Wightman.}
5..B. F. Butler...........W. D. Northend.
6..N. P. Banks...........F. O. Prince.
7..G. S. Boutwell.........L. Saltonstall.
8..J. D. Baldwin..........W. A. Williams.
9..W. B. Washburn........Levi Haywood.
10..H. L. Dawes..........A. W. Chapin.

The majorities in 1864 for Congressmen were all Republican, as follows: First District, 10,837; Second District, 8,225; Third District, 3,847; Fourth District, 4,918; Fifth District, 8,928; Sixth District, 7,908; Seventh District, 6,654; Eighth District, 8,578; Ninth District, 12,146; Tenth District, 5,279.

New-Jersey.

In New-Jersey only members of Congress are to be elected this year, as follows:

Republican. — Democrat.

1..W. P. Moore..........A. H. Slape.
2..W. A. Newell..........Charles Haight.
3..John Davidson.........Charles Sitgreaves.
4..John Hill.............{A. J. Rogers. J. Huyler.}
5..Geo. A. Halsey........Robert Gilchrist.

The majorities in the several districts at the last election were: First District, Republican, 1,966; Second District, Republican, 567; Third District, Democratic, 4,862; Fourth District, Democratic, 1,886; Fifth District, Republican, 1,942.

Vermont.

In Vermont a special election is to be held in the Third Congressional District, to fill a vacancy. The regular nominations are as follows:

Worthington C. Smith.....Waldo Brigham.

Maryland.

The following are the nominees in Maryland:

COMPTROLLER.

Dist. Republican. Democrat.

Col. Robert Bruce........William J. Leonard.

CONGRESS.

1..Col. Saml. A. Graham..H. McCulloch.
2..John L. Thomas, Jr...S. Archer.
3..Joseph L. Stewart.......Charles E. Phelps.
4..Francis Thomas.........W. P. Maulsby.
5..William J. Albert....{B. J. Harris. Gen. T. F. Bowie. Frederick Stone.}

The majorities in 1864 were: First District, Democratic, 3,370; Second District, Republican, 5,439; Third District, Democratic, 7,560; Fourth District, Republican, 4,348; Fifth District, Democratic, 5,450.

Delaware.

The following are the nominations in Delaware:

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. — Democrat.

James Riddle. — Gove Saulsbury.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

John S. McKim. — John A. Nicholson.

The majority in 1864 for Congressman was, Democratic, 509.

Michigan.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican, — Opposition.

Henry H. Crapo. — A. S. Williams.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Dwight May. — J. G. Parkhurst.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Oliver L. Spaulding. — B. M. Thompson.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1..Fernando C. Beaman..J. L. Chipman.
2..Charles Upson.........H. F. Severens.
3..Austin Blair...........B. F. Granger.
4..Thomas W. Ferry...{J. B. Hutchins. W. H. Stewart (W.)}
5..Rowl'd E. Trowbridge.W. L. Bancroft.
6..John F. Driggs........J. K. Rose.

The majorities in 1864 were all Republican, as follows: First District, 2,314; Second District, 6,613; Third District, 2,674; Fourth District, 4,071; Fifth District, 710; Sixth District, 1,886.

Illinois.

STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Republican. — Democrat.

Newton Bateman.........John M. Crebs.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

George W. Smith.........Jesse J. Phillips.

CONGRESSMEN.

At Large..John A. Logan..T. Lyle Dickey.
1..N. B. Judd.........{H. N. Eldridge. M. R. M. Wallace.}
2..J. F. Farnsworth.......E. M. Haines.
3..E. B. Washburne.......Thomas J. Turner.
4..A. C. Harding.........J. L. Thompson.
5..E. B. Ingersoll.........Silas Ramsey.
6..B. C. Cook............D. W. Harris.
7..H. P. H. Bromwell......Charles Black.
8..S. M. Cullom...........E. S. Fowler.
9..C. E. Lippincott........L. W. Ross.
10..Henry Case...........A. G. Burr.
11..Ed. Kitchell...........S. S. Marshall.
12..John Baker............W. R. Morrison.
13..G. B. Raum............W. J. Allen.

The majorities in 1864 were: First district, Republican, 4,280; Second district, Republican, 13,061; Third district, Republican, 8,290; Fourth district, Republican, 848; Fifth district, Republican, 6,870; Sixth district, Republican, 5,618; Seventh district, Republican, 3,336; Eighth district, Republican, 1,785; Ninth district, Democratic, 3,057; Tenth district, Democratic, 4,726; Eleventh district, Democratic, 6,007; Twelfth district, Republican, 76; Thirteenth district, Republican, 983. Republican majority in the State at large 31,436.

Missouri.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only State officer to be elected this year in Missouri. The Union men have nominated T. A. PARKER for this office. Members of the Legislature are, however, to be chosen, and to the next Legislature will fall the duty of electing a successor to Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN. The following are the Congressional tickets:

Dist. Republican. Democrat.

1..Gen. W. A. Pile........John Hogan.
2..C. A. Newcomb.........W. V. N. Bay.
3..Albert Jackson.........Col. T. E. Noell.
4..Col. J. J. Gravelly......John S. Waddell.
5..J. W. McClurg.........Thomas L. Price.
6..K. T. Van Horn........J. H. Burch.
7..B. F. Loan.............C. A. Hawley.
8..J. F. Benjamin.........J. M. Glover.
9..G. W. Anderson........W. A. Switzler.

Pluralities in 1864: Second District, Republican, 5,027; Third District, Democratic, 2,217; Fourth District, Republican, 4,134; Fifth District, Republican, 4,421; Sixth District, Republican, 3,075; Seventh District, Republican, 8,566; Ninth District, Republican, 879. In the First District, in 1864, the vote was: For Johnson, Independent Radical, 4,781; Knox, Radical, 3,157; for Hogan, Democrat, 6,026.

Kansas.

Kansas elects a Governor and other State officers and a member of Congress.

STATE TICKETS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. — Democrat.

S. J. Crawford. — J. L. McDowell.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Major N. Green. — J. R. McClure.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

R. A. Barker. — Matthew Quigg.

FOR TREASURER.

M. Anderson. — I. S. Walker.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

George H. Hoyt. — Ross Burnes.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

S. A. Kingman. — Nelson Cobb.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Sidney Clark. — Charles W. Blair.

In 1864, at the Congressional election, both candidates were Republicans, the division being Lane and anti-Lane. CLARK's majority was 1,694.

Nevada.

Nevada elects State officers and a Congressman. The Democratic and National Union Conventions united, and nominated one ticket.

STATE TICKETS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican. — Democrat.

Henry G. Blaisdell. — John D. Winters.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

J. S. Slingerland. — M. G. Donifield.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

R. M. Clarke. — W. H. Rhodes.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

J. F. Lewis. — W. C. Wallace.

FOR TREASURER.

E. Rhodes. — M. C. Gardiner.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

N. C. Noteware. — G. W. Coffee.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

D. R. Ashley. — H. K. Mitchell.

Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin Congressional and Legislative tickets are to be voted on. The following are the

CONGRESSMEN.

Republican. Democrat.

1..Gen. H. Paine..........James S. Brown.
2..B. F. Hopkins..........J. J. R. Pease.
3..Amasa Cobb............N. H. Virgin.
4..O. Hatch...............C. A. Eldridge.
5..Philetus Sawyer........M. L. Martin.
6..Gen. C. C. Washburne..G. L. Park.

In 1864 the Districts were all Republican except the Fourth, the majorities being: First District, Republican, 582; Second District, Republican, 5,493; Third District, Republican, 6,317; Fourth District, Democratic, 4,631; Fifth District, Republican, 2,944; Sixth District, Republican, 6,813.

Minnesota.

The following are the candidates in Minnesota:

STATE TICKETS.

FOR STATE AUDITOR.

Republican. — Democrat.

A. McElrath. — N. E. Nelson.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

S. Hough. — Dennis Cavanagh.

CONGRESSMEN.

1—William Windom.....Richard Jones.
2—Ignatius Donnelly....Wm. Colville.

Majorities for Congressmen in 1864, both Republicans, as follows: First District, 4,873; Second District, 2,663.

Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, in a recent letter, says: "I have occasion every day to mingle with our war-worn and disabled men, and with the widows and orphans who go to the State-house to ask questions about their rights under State and Federal laws. I have given them the best information I could. I have heard from none of them a desire to raise a new war on a mere personal or political issue. There is a quiet majesty in our men, and in the widows and fatherless of those who have fallen. They receive the small favor of kind words and the stipend of the law with a modest thankfulness becoming those who have given their all to the cause; and whenever an opinion has been expressed, it has been of thanksgiving to God that the war is over and the nation saved, and that in the great future we shall have peace, and the peace shall be that which was won by our soldiers, and not by politicians, and that, in the words of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 'the dead have not died in vain.'"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOCK AND RIVER THIEVES.

Their Method of Operation—Tricks and Stratagems—The Drowning-Man Device—Lighted Piers and a Larger Police Force Wanted.

Most of our down-town merchants and shippers know to their sorrow that not a bale or barrel of merchandise can be left on the wharves or piers with safety, no matter how closely watched. Cotton, coffee, sugar, rice and all portable articles are pilfered under the noses of their owners. Indeed, so expert have some of these dock and river thieves become that, though scarcely so dexterous as the Mexican thieves, who are said to be able to steal a horse from between the rider's legs, leaving the rider astride of the saddle, yet they come very near to this, and will doubtless, in a few years, even surpass their Mexican prototypes. The losses of merchants by the depredations of this class of thieves must amount to thousands of dollars per annum. Nothing is too small or too large for them to carry off. From a few pounds to a bale of cotton; from an end of old rope to a chain cable; from a scrap of rusty iron to a best bower anchor—nothing comes amiss to them. From the peculiar construction of our wharves and slips, unusual facilities are afforded them for carrying on their depredations. At night, the Police Officers on shore can only see what is going on around the bulkheads, and it is quite impossible for them to patrol every pier. The police-boat, it is true, patrols the harbor and rivers, but the occupants of the boat cannot, on a dark night, see what is going on on shore. Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police, an old sailor, doubtless does his best, but it would require four boats, at least, to patrol the waters adjacent to New-York effectually.

It is well known that both rivers are infested by thieves or pirates, as they are not unaptly termed, who commit their depredations only during the night. Provided with a fast boat, and with muffled oars, they prowl round the piers and slips, seeking what they may appropriate. Sometimes it is a bale of cotton or other merchandise, but not unfrequently they make their way to a ship's deck, enter the cabins and carry of much valuable property. Canal boats, on which, as a general think, no special watch is left, are frequently entered by these pirates and robbed. Occasionally we hear of one of them losing his life in his nocturnal excursions, as was the case a few weeks ago, when a bullet through the brain ended the life of one of the most desperate of these men while engaged in robbery on one of the down town piers. Their usual practice when discovered is to row off into the middle of the stream, trusting to the darkness to conceal their movements. To follow them is almost useless. If the night is dark they have only to lay on their oars, and the chances are that the pursuers will pass them. A crew of them is occasionally captured by the Police-boat, but not often. As thievish and mischievous as the wharf-rats, whom in their habits they strongly resemble, shunning the light and coming out of their holes only when darkness conceals their movements, they are about as difficult as those animals to track or capture.

Of quite a different class from these are the dock-thieves. They operate in broad daylight. Watching their opportunity, they glide in among the merchandise lying on the piers, pilfer whatever they can, conceal it under their clothing, and then leave whenever opportunity offers. Some of the more enterprising have been known to procure a boat, row in under the piers, and through the crevices between the planks, with an iron hook or similar contrivance, make quite a respectable haul. A few months ago some bags of coffee lying on a pier on the East River were found to have been pierced by some one operating beneath the pier, and about one half of their contents stolen.

It is to be feared that many of the so-called watchmen are no watchmen at all, and that some of them are even in league with the thieves. However this may be, it is certain that it would take smarter and more wary guardians than most of our private watchmen are to cope with these river-pirates, who, when they cannot attain their ends by the usual means, resort to all sorts of tricks and stratagems.

Not long ago three of these rascals put in practice a *ruse* so well conceived and executed that it almost deserved the success it attained. It might be called

THE DROWNING-MAN TRICK.

A large amount of cotton had just been landed from one of our Southern steamers, and had been piled on a pier near the foot of Chambers-street. To make assurance doubly sure, two watchmen had been employed to guard it. Soon after nightfall the watchmen observed a boat containing three men enter the slip and make fast to the bulkhead. The occupants of the boat were recognized as well-known river thieves, and their movements were watched, but as they merely crossed the road and walked straight up Chambers-street, the watchmen naturally troubled themselves no further about them. About half an hour afterward the watchmen were startled by a plash in the water at an adjoining pier and cries of "Man overboard; help, help." The watchmen, of course, ran to render such assistance as was in their power, and found a man struggling in the water and two others attempting to rescue him. The watchmen, of course, offered their assistance, and the man was soon dragged from the water and placed on the pier. He seemed to be much exhausted, but revived after some time, and expressed the belief that he was able to walk home. He was accordingly permitted to go. The watchmen then for the first time noticed that the two men whom they had found on the pier when they came up had left. Suspecting that a trick might have been played on them they hurried back to the pier where their cotton was, and found that two bales were missing, as also the boat in which the three river-thieves had arrived.

It is almost unnecessary to tell the intelligent reader that the whole thing was a trick; that the man who was found struggling in the water and the two who were apparently helping him out were the same river-thieves whose arrival had been noticed by the watchmen a short time previously. Instead of going up town, as the watchmen had supposed, they made a short detour, came back to the river and put their clever *ruse* in successful operation.

The next may be called

STEALING A WATCHMAN.

Not many weeks ago a pile of cotton bales lay on an East River pier, and, as usual, a man was employed to watch it. The night was dark and chilly, and the watchman, after taking a "night cap," wrapped himself up in his overcoat, seated himself on a bale of cotton lying near the middle, but on the outside of the pier, and leaning back against a spile, was soon dozing, or perhaps merely musing on the vanity of all earthly things. In the mean time a boat containing a crew of river pirates slowly approached with muffled oars, and stealing up to the side of the pier, a grappling iron was quickly fixed in the very bale of cotton on which the watchman sat. Owing to the darkness of the night neither party saw the other, and it is not unlikely that the watchman was fast asleep at the time. However this may be, the boat was rowed out of the slip, the grappling-iron held fast to the cotton, and the bale, with the watchman on top of it, was quickly tumbled into the water. It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that the man was aroused from his nap by his contact with the water, and that he seized the cotton bale and held on to it to prevent him from sinking. He was about to cry for help when he was horrified by finding that the bale was rapidly floating out toward the centre of the river. A cotton bale endowed with locomotive powers was something so new to him that it was some time before he could find his voice. He then called lustily for help, and was answered by a Police officer who happened to be in the vicinity. The river-thieves, almost as frightened as the watchman himself, cut loose from the cotton, rowed out into the centre of the river, and, of course, got clear off.

THE REMEDY.

Perhaps the most practicable means of preventing these night robberies would be to have each pier and slip well lighted. This might be done at the lessee's expense, and it would certainly prevent the approach of any boat to the piers without attracting attention. At the same time an effort ought to be made by the Police authorities to break up the business of receivers of stolen goods. Were there no market for stolen goods there would be but few robberies.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE HOBOKEN BANK FRAUD AGAIN.

Since the first explosion of the Hoboken Bank bubble some three or four months ago, a full account of which appeared in the TIMES at the time, very little has been heard of the Hoboken Bank and its pseudo President and Cashier. Both of these persons have lain in prison for some time, but are now out on bail, though it seems difficult to ascertain anything in relation to their probable trial. One or two spasmodic efforts have been made at the various Police Courts to drag this gigantic swindle into public notice, when different persons have been arrested on charges of complicity; but these cases do not attract general attention, so quickly do New-Yorkers forget one swindle by being startled with a fresher one. Yesterday morning CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Detective Force, and now residing at No. 133 Bleecker-street, appeared in Court and preferred a complaint against JOHN J. JACOBS and CHARLES NEWMAN, accusing them of obtaining money by means of false pretences. It appears that on the 10th of July last the accused came to HOGAN and exhibited certain certificates of deposit, representing that said certificates had been issued by the North River Bank of Hoboken, N. J.; that said bank was a regularly organized and perfectly solvent bank; that said NEWMAN had deposited $15,000 in said bank, and that said certificates then exhibited (representing $7,000) were true and genuine certificates of said NEWMAN's money in said bank, and that they were good and valuable securities, and would be paid on maturity, (30 or 60 days.) Upon these representations, HOGAN accepted the securities and paid an installment of $600 thereon, agreeing to pay other sums in like installments at other and future periods. Mr. HOGAN further charges and alleges in his affidavit, that all the several statements and representations made by NEWMAN and JACOBS were untrue; that the North River Bank of Hoboken was wholly insolvent; that NEWMAN never deposited $15,000, or any amount whatever, in said bank; and that the certificates, bearing the name of W. A. PERKINS as Cashier, are not genuine and wholly worthless. On this affidavit the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, at once proceeded to arrest them, and they were held for examination, and the magistrate required both to furnish $1,000 bail to answer.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BROKER.

HENRY E. GOLLEIB, a broker and collector, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Court on a charge of having obtained $65 by means of fraudulent representations. The complainant, Mr. FREDERICK SHONNARD, Assistant Secretary of the American Popular Insurance Company, stated that on the 13th of September the prisoner called at the office of the Company and presented a bill for $65, purporting to be for advertising done in a newspaper known as the *Journal and Banking Reporter*. The bill was duly paid and receipted. The Secretary has since ascertained that no such paper was published in this City or any other city, and that all the representations made by the prisoner were false. GOLLEIB was remanded for examination. He is a native of Long Island, 39 years of age, and denies the charge.

SIDEWALK THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon JACOB MILLER, 22 years of age, and a native of Germany, was caught by Mr. EDWARD TRIPLER, of No. 63 Nassau-street, in the act of stealing twenty-six yards of cloths from a pile in front of his store. The thief attempted to escape with his booty, but was pursued and secured, and subsequently given into the custody of an officer. When brought before the Court, the prisoner was held for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING HER NEIGHBOR.

AMELIA SCHWANDAKE, of No. 117 Canal-street, preferred a charge of theft against another occupant of the same house named ROSA BEYER. The complaint sets forth that AMELIA believes that ROSA stole a pair of diamond ear-rings, valued at $240, and a parasol worth $3 from a bureau-drawer in her room, as the articles were missed soon after the accused left the complainant's room, where she had spent some time in conversation with her. The accused was accordingly arrested and committed for examination.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A young man named GEORGE STANTON was yesterday arrested for stealing two coats, valued at $40, from the room of GOTTSCHALK LOEWENBERG, No. 323 Houston-street. Mr. LOEWENBERG swears that he met the prisoner coming out of the house yesterday morning with the stolen property in his possession. He was committed for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

STEALING A HORSE-BLANKET.

BERNARD COFFEE was arrested and brought before Justice KELLY yesterday charged with stealing a horse-blanket, valued at $30, from the stable of PHILIP SHORT, No. 7 West Forty-first-street. COFFEE was committed for examination.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

The home and home game of this match was played on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, the result being a decided victory for the Unions by a score of 43 to 14. The Unions were out in full strength, while the Excelsiors were minus the services of LEGGETT and CLYNE. BRAINARD did not make his appearance till after the first inning, and, as a consequence, the Unions punished MITCHELL's pitching to the tune of 17 runs. When ASA got to work, however, the Unions only scored six runs in the next five innings, the Excelsiors in the meantime fielding very finely. But in the seventh and eighth innings the Unions added 18 runs to their score by an excellent display at the bat, loose fielding on the part of their opponents helping them to some extent. FLANLY and WHITING, of the Excelsiors, played their positions in tip-top style, and BRAINARD and NORTON never did better. Of the Unions, WRIGHT and GOLDIE excelled in the infield, while AIKIN and SMITH led the batting score. The score is as follows:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c. f.	2	7	Mitchell 3d b.	5	1
Hannegan, r. f.	2	4	Whiting, 1st b.	1	4
Pabor, p.	6	3	Norton, c.	3	1
Martin, 2d b.	5	4	Flanly, 2d b.	2	2
Aikin, l. f.	0	7	Jewell, r. f.	2	3
Birdsall, c.	3	5	Booth, s. s.	3	1
Wright, s. s.	3	4	Smith, l. f.	3	1
Ketchum, 3d b.	3	5	Brainard, p.	4	0
Goldie, 1st b.	3	4	Elmendorf, c. f.	4	1
Total	27	43	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	17	1	1	1	0	3	8	10	2—43
Excelsior	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	3	1—14

Fly-catches—Union, 11; Excelsior, 9.
Out on Foul Balls—Union, 6; Excelsior, 8.
Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HANNEGAN and DUVALL.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

CRYSTAL OF NEW-YORK VS. ATHLETE OF CARMANSVILLE.

An interesting game took place between the above-named Clubs at Hunter's Point on Thursday, resulting in a victory for the former club by the following score:

CRYSTAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETE.	Outs.	Runs.
Raferty, r. f.	3	6	Swarts, p.	3	4
Wardell, p.	3	6	Green, r. f.	3	4
Phelon, s. s.	3	5	Lynch, c.	2	4
Magraine, 3d b.	3	6	McAvoy, c. f.	3	2
Ham, 1st b.	5	4	Cameron, 3d b.	4	2
Hulker, l. f.	1	5	Hutchison, l. f.	3	3
Sullivan, c. f.	5	4	Coon, 2d b.	2	2
Grant, c.	2	3	Drew, 1st b.	4	2
Kelley, 2d b.	2	2	Maguire, s. s.	3	0
Total	27	41	Total	27	23

Umpire—Mr. HUGHES, of the Rippawana Club.

BENEDICKS VS. BACHELORS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE.

A game was played yesterday between the married and single men of the TIMES composing-room, resulting in a decided victory for the Benedicks. The fielding was particularly loose on the Bachelors' side throughout, and emphatically so on the part of the Benedicks on the fifth inning. Six innings could only be played before darkness set in. The following are the runs made in each inning:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Benedicks	4	13	7	5	6	5—40
Bachelors	0	0	1	0	11	0—12

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision—Rebel Soldiers are Authorized to Exercise the Elective Franchise in the State of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY—NOV. 3., 1866.

Before Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert.

The People of the State of New-York, ex rel. Augustus Wheeler vs. H. O. Vidal and others.—This was the case noticed in our report of yesterday, and the hearing of which was set down for this morning. The plaintiff offered to register his vote in the First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, but the defendants, who are Registers of Election there, refused to permit him so to do, on the ground that he had been an officer in the rebel army. Whereupon a *mandamus* was issued, on plaintiff's application, requiring defendants to show cause why they should not be commanded to register his name.

Counsel for plaintiff admitted that Wheeler was an assistant surgeon in the rebel army during the war. His points were that the elective franchise in this State was governed and determined by the provisions in the State Constitution, and that it was not in the power yet of the Congress or of the President of the United States, or of the Legislature of the State to change the conditions requisite to its exercise. That Constitution declared that he should be a male citizen, of the age of 21 years, a resident of the county for six months, and other conditions familiar to all. Plaintiff swears that he was born in Georgia, that he is of the age of thirty-four, and that he possessed the qualifications required by the State Constitution to authorize him to vote in the district where he offered to register. It was the duty of the Registers, if they doubted the fact of his being a qualified voter, to require him to take the oath, and they could only refuse to register him if he declined to be sworn or failed to prove his right.

The Court suggested that an Indian might present himself and claim the right to be registered, and offer to take the oath that he was a citizen, and yet the law says he is not.

Counsel replied that he came under the class of what is called colored persons, and that would be a different thing.

The Court said it was not on account of their color that Indians were declared non-citizens, but because they were lawless, and predatory, and hostile, and not in subjection to the Government. The colored people are citizens since the reversal of the Dred Scott decision. The gist of the whole question here was whether this man, having served in the rebel army against the Government, ceased to be a citizen. That was the only point in the case.

Counsel argued that every person was a citizen except he was an Indian or an alien. There was no act of Congress depriving persons serving in the rebel army of the right of citizenship; on the contrary, the very fact of their so serving made them traitors and liable to punishment for treason, and they could not be so regarded and punished unless they were citizens. A foreign enemy could not be regarded as a traitor and held for treason. The rebels were citizens when they committed the treason, and Congress had since passed no act depriving them of their citizenship. Nor did he believe Congress had a right to make disfranchisement a penalty for any crime committed against the laws of the United States. Again, plaintiff served in the rebel army as assistant surgeon; and by the rules of the United States army, and he presumed those of the rebel army were the same in that respect, officers of that grade ranked as captains. This Court had no jurisdiction over crimes against the laws of the United States; but if it had, plaintiff would have a right to refer to the Amnesty Proclamation issued immediately after the death of President Lincoln by President Johnson, pardoning all rebel soldiers below the rank of colonel, and promising that they should not be prosecuted for anything they had done during the rebellion. Thus he had a right to vote in Georgia, his own State, where no law had been passed, as in Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, disqualifying them from so doing. Even if there had not been, no Court in this State would hold that it would disqualify him from voting in this State. Each State had the right to fix its own conditions precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise. Counsel in conclusion took the broad ground that even were the war now in existence, and his client had removed from Georgia and came into the State of New-York and resided there for one year, there was nothing in the State Constitution which excludes him from the right of suffrage. He owed allegiance to this State Government; if he had property it was taxed by this State, and he could not claim exemption from jury or any other of the duties which the laws of the State impose upon all of its citizens.

The Court suggested to the counsel for the defendants that, even if it was conceded that the plaintiff, as a rebel, was not a citizen, the question was, whether the point could be considered on an application of this kind, and whether it did not come directly within the bill of rights—the rights guaranteed both here and in England—that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any rights or privileges secured to any of its citizens, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers." The meaning of that is, that there must be a direct proceeding for that purpose, and which must result in a judgment of disfranchisement, and the Court took it as a cardinal principle that a man could not on a collateral proceeding be disfranchised. The Court was free to say that this man ought not to be permitted to vote, but there was no law preventing him.

Counsel for defendants claimed that there had been a time when this relator was not in any political sense a citizen of the State of Georgia or of the United States, and argued from those premises that the law could not be so construed as to admit him to the right of citizenship or of voting in this State. Most of what he would have to say on this subject (he added) would be by way of argument rather than by furnishing specific acts of Congress or proclamations by the President. It was recognized by the Courts of this State that there had been a rebellion, and the parties in opposition to the Government had been regarded as alien enemies. By their own acts they had ceased to be in any proper sense citizens of their respective States or of the General Government, and had denied their allegiance thereto. Had they not, then, cast aside all benefits under our bill of rights? In other words, could not these parties, of their own volition, throw aside their rights under the Government, although the Government refused to release them from their allegiance? If so, they had lost their rights of citizenship. Plaintiff had omitted to prove that he was a citizen of Georgia and of the General Government at the time he left to come to New-York. That the *status* of the people in the late rebellious States was still undecided the present political contest evidenced. The question of reconstruction was the great political question of the day, and it was not yet decided. He would put the question then, whether, under these circumstances, the Registers were not justified in coming to the conclusion that they were not satisfied that this man was entitled to vote in that district. Counsel cited the provisions of the Registry Law, which required a party claiming to be registered to show to the satisfaction of the Registers his right to vote at the next election. Counsel then cited the clause of the Constitution conferring upon the citizens of one State the rights and immunities enjoyed in all the others, and claimed that by plaintiff's engaging in the rebellion he lost him his rights of citizenship in Georgia, and therefore could not claim the rights and immunities of a citizen in New-York. He was so regarded by the acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President.

The Court did not understand Congress, the Executive, or any other department of the Government to hold that because a man participated in the rebellion he had therefore lost the rights of citizenship. Of course a traitor would lose his standing in Court.

Counsel inquired how, if he was a citizen of one State, entitled to all the immunities and privileges enjoyed in any other and all other States, under the clause of the Constitution cited, it could be said he had no standing in Court?

The Court said that the provision cited, as had been decided over and over again in the Supreme Court, referred merely to natural rights—the right of life and liberty, &c. In Pennsylvania they do not allow a man from New-York to do insurance and other business without paying a tax.

Counsel for defendants further argued that plaintiff had himself confessed in his affidavit that he had served in the rebel army, and that he was therefore guilty of treason; and he apprehended that no such man could come into the State of New-York and exercise the elective franchise. At all events, there was in that fact sufficient ground to justify the Registers in believing that he was not a qualified voter. It was a matter of conscience with them. The affidavits of plaintiff do not show that he is a citizen under any law of Congress or proclamation of the President.

The Court said that the onus was on the defendants to show that plaintiff was not a citizen.

Counsel claimed that plaintiff by his own confession had admitted that he had ceased to be in a legal or political sense a citizen of this State.

The Court rendered its decision as follows:

The only question in the case is whether this party is or is not a citizen. With the attention I have been able to give to the matter I cannot find that citizenship arises from any other fact than nativity. This is according to the common law of England, and it is according to our laws so far as I have been able to find anything on the subject. A citizen of the United States residing in any State of the Union is a citizen of that State. I agree with the counsel for these Registers that if there is any doubt as to this man's right to vote, the fact of having been a traitor to the Government and in arms against it should disqualify him, and the inclination in my mind is very strong to work that disfranchisement, but I cannot find any authority so to do. It seems to me the provision is very plain indeed. The fact of his having been a rebel—the war being ended and he being no longer in arms against the Government—so far as I can discover, has deprived him of no right or immunity whatever. It has subjected him to punishment for treason. Probably Congress might, under the power to prevent insurrection, have passed a law working this disfranchisement, but they have not passed any such law. On the contrary, on the termination of the war all the soldiers in the rebel army were permitted to return to their homes, and it was stipulated they should not be molested by the Government so long as they continued peaceful citizens. This was followed immediately after by what has been termed the Amnesty Proclamation, to the effect that all persons serving in the rebel army below the rank of Colonel were pardoned and granted a general amnesty; and that it was a stipulation that they should not be prosecuted for what they had done during the rebellion. The legal effect of that is, that as this man was an assistant surgeon in the rebel army—and it is a subject of which I am bound to take judicial notice—his rank was below that of Colonel, and he is fully protected by this amnesty proclamation. Independently of that is the other question, which I think is very clear indeed, that under the present state of the law a man cannot be disfranchised as a citizen, except by due process of law. The clause of the Bill of Rights reads "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any rights or privileges secured to any of its citizens, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers." It must be by a direct proceeding for that purpose which seeks a judgment disfranchising him as a citizen. I cannot entertain these questions collaterally. It will never do to tolerate the agitation of the rights of citizenship in a collateral way, because then no man would be safe. I must hold, therefore, that this man is a citizen and is under no disfranchisement at present, and that the *mandamus* must go, and that the Registers must enregister his name. I have no alternative but to do it. I do it with great reluctance, for I think there should be some law by which those who have been traitors to their country should not be permitted to come here and vote. But I cannot find any authority to prevent it. I think, too, that the Registers were quite justifiable in objecting to put his name down until the question was decided.

Patent—Motion for Injunction in an Action at Law.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NOV. 3.

Before Judge Smalley.

Francis S. Gebney vs. Henry Ball et al.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling silver articles of a certain pattern, which were alledged to be infringements upon a certain pattern for which the plaintiff had secured a patent.

It appeared on the coming on of the argument that the action was an action at law, and that no suit upon the equity side of the Court had been commenced, whereupon the application for the injunction was refused.

For plaintiff, Mr. James; for defendants, Mr. Bangs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 3.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. F. Kidney *vs.* Mary L. Kidney; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.
Changnion P. Jervey *vs.* Margaret A. Jervey; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Clerke.

George Little *vs.* Emeline Little; reference ordered to take proof.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Catharine King, William S. Claude, Jane McK. Fraser, Delia A. Hilger, Mary Sheridan, Sibbel Loines, Champion D. Wright.

Letters of Administration have been granted on the estates of Sarah Hays, Karl Kirb, Patrick Murphy, Melvin Sealey, Henry W. Edwards, Catharine A. Frazer, Anna Wingate, Joseph Mowe Brown, William Gibson, Andrew Reany, John McCabe, Henry W. Edwards, Helen Aubert, George Brown, Margaret Corster, Margaret McNally, Margaret Martin, Charlotte Marshall. James Aspell. Catharine Alexander. William M. Cooke, Patrick Mulvey, Joseph H. Merry, Sarah Schuyler, Michael Lynch, Elijah Acker.

Letters of Guardianship have been granted to Patrick McHugh, guardian of Francis, Thomas, Ellen and James Grant; Lucy Neville, guardian of Lucy M. and Clara L. Neville; Charles Quinn, guardian of Margaret A. and Mary E. Quinn; Nancy Willis, guardian of William Willis; Michael Connolly, guardian of John Finch.

Fenians vs. Policemen—Rival Inventors—Adulterated Milk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were forty-five new cases for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, and several prisoners brought up for sentence. Of these 21 were for petty larceny, 19 for assault and battery, 1 for malicious mischief, 3 for adulterating milk and 1 for cruelty to animals.

A FRENCH BEAST.

Perdee Movoine, a dirty, villainous looking Frenchman, was arraigned for an indecent assault committed by him upon a little girl five years of age. It appears that the mother of the child was working away from her home when the prisoner entered her apartments and, finding the child alone, committed upon her a brutal assault. The age of the child alone prevented a charge for attempted rape being made. It was shown in evidence that the little girl was not only seriously injured by the assault, but foully diseased. The prisoner was found guilty, and in sentencing him to the Penitentiary for six months, the Court regretted that it had not the power to make it six years instead of months. The little girl displayed more than ordinary intelligence for her years, and, when asked to do so, looked all about the courtroom and finally pointed out from the midst of other men her assailant.

ASSAULTED BY FENIANS.

During the great Fenian meeting at Jones' Wood on Sunday last, a crowd of four or five thousand Fenians seized upon an unfortunate Irishman in their midst, and alleging that he was a spy, were bent upon hanging him. The particular reason for his being accused of being a spy is said to be the fact that he wore round-toed boots and mutton-chop whiskers, which made him look like an Englishman. After being hustled about by the crowd, and nearly killed, he was rescued by a squad of policemen under Capt. Todd, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The Fenians then made an assault upon the Police with stones, and Capt. Todd and Patrolman William Kiernan and one or two other officers were seriously injured by being struck with these missiles. Sergt. Burns saw Timothy Sullivan throw the stone which struck and stunned Officer Kiernan, and after a severe struggle succeeded in arresting Sullivan, having been called upon to use his club freely in consequence of the attempt made to rescue his assailant. On being brought to trial yesterday for the assault on Kiernan, Sullivan was found guilty and sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary. Justice Dowling, in passing sentence, remarked that these Sunday meetings and violations of the laws were what contributed so much to bring into contempt the Fenian Brotherhood, and said that no man who would do this could be considered a friend of the Order. He said that these meetings so worked upon their passions that sometimes they injured their best friends, as was the case in this instance. The man whom they wanted to hang was not only an Irishman, but a good Fenian.

A BOGUS COLLECTOR.

John O'Keefe buys the ale he retails from the manufacturers, one of whom is a Mr. Jones. Mr. O'Keefe simply buys the ale, and Mr. Jones sends a wagon for the hogsheads after the ale has been drawn out. A few days since Martin Callahan went to Mr. O'Keefe and by representing that he was sent by Mr. Jones for the empty casks, obtained two of them and drove off. As he was not authorized to do this, and never returned the casks, he was arrested for larceny. The offence being proven, he was fined $50. Callahan was formerly employed by Jones to collect empty casks, which fact gave an air of plausibility to his story.

A SNEAK THIEF.

There are prowling about our docks and railroad depots a number of petty thieves, who watch their opportunity to steal from unwary travelers. The stranger who for a moment forsakes his carpet-bag, overcoat or small package, often finds that he has looked for the last time upon said articles, some dexterous "sneak" having disappeared during the owner's absence. Richard Allen plead guilty to a little trick of this kind. Miss Isadora Meade arrived in the City on Wednesday from the country, on one of the river boats which lands at Peck-slip. While she was getting lunch in the saloon of the boat her cloth sack, valued at $10, was abstracted from the cabin of the boat. Search having been made, it was found in the possession of Allen. The plea of guilty availed the prisoner little, as his profession is of such a contemptible character. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

A FLAW IN THE COMPLAINT.

John Quinlan pleaded guilty to stealing a cheese worth $15, yet notwithstanding his open confession in Court, he was acquitted of the charge and dismissed. This was in consequence of a flaw in the complaint, which did not allege that the cheese belonged to anybody. If it had no owner it could not be stolen. Not a trial day passes in this Court that some equally guilty prisoner is turned loose to prey upon society in consequence of some similar errors committed by careless or incompetent clerks in the Police Courts. Small but fatal irregularities are eagerly seized upon by the counsel at the Tombs, and when they are brought to notice the Court is forced to recognize them. When competent men are employed in the Police Courts such errors will not creep in.

NOT ON DUTY.

Officer James O'Connor, of the Tenth Precinct, charged Adolph Lilly with assault and battery. From the officer's statement it appears that while he was in the street in citizen's clothes, and not on duty, he saw Lilly, and suspecting him to be a bad character, followed and attempted to arrest him. Lilly resisted and struck the officer, but was taken to the Station-house. The Court held that the officer made the first assault in attempting to arrest the defendant when he had not seen him commit any offence, and that not being on duty he had no more right to make arrests than any other citizen. Lilly was acquitted.

RIVAL INVENTORS.

John Albertson was charged with having stolen some brass castings from Oliver Salger. It appears from the testimony that the complainant and defendant were both in the employ of William Hedden & Co., brass founders—Salger as a clerk and Albertson as a workman. At this establishment a new coupling for fire engine hose had been invented, and some rough castings had been given to the prisoner to develop into models of the invention. He did the work, but on completing it he took the models to Washington and applied for a patent for them. Hedden & Co. had contemplated doing the same thing, but the workman was too quick for them. Mr. Salger, who had charge of matters in the shop, therefore brought complaint against Albertson for stealing the castings with which he had been intrusted. The defence claimed that the prisoner was really the inventor of the coupling, and that his employers wanted to deprive him of the benefit of it; and further, that admitting that the castings belonged to complainant, the defendant had a lien upon them for work done to them for which he had never been paid. The taking of the castings not being denied, the Court held that work given to a workman to be done on the premises, must be done there—the taking away of such work constituted a larceny. The prisoner was found guilty; but on condition of his returning the castings, judgment was suspended. The prisoner's counsel said that the castings were in the patent office, and most certainly would not be returned, as by so doing the complainant would be able to secure a patent.

STEALING POTATOES.

Benjamin Clute and James Sanders were charged with stealing three barrels of potatoes from the propeller *Daniel S. Miller*. Mr. John Smith, of Coxsackie, testified that he had brought a cargo of potatoes to the City, and had sold sixteen barrels to the prisoners. These they emptied into their wagons, and then stole three barrels more from the boat. They were caught in the act, and arrested. The Court fined them $50 each, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

TROUBLE BETWEEN COACHMEN.

A large and fashionable wedding in the upper part of the City, a few days since, gave employment to seventy-five or a hundred coachmen. Their vehicles were drawn up in line against the curbstone, with the exception of the one driven by Patrick Malone, and he refused to comply with the Police regulations. While driving about the street to evade the officers and get ahead of the other coachmen he drove into the coach driven by Robert Moore, smashing the carriage and breaking the harness. For this piece of malicious mischief he was arrested, and on conviction, yesterday, was fined $25, which with the sum to be paid for repairing Moore's coach, will make a round price to pay for a little obstinacy.

ADULTERATING MILK.

Isaac Charles, William Walsh and Theodore Kurode were arraigned, charged with having put water in the milk which they retail to their customers throughout the City. The milk which they distribute is received in an unadulterated condition from dairymen in the country, and arrives here by the Harlem Railroad early in the morning. After it is unloaded from the cars and given to the retailers the water is added. A few mornings since Officer Mahoney disguised himself as a milkman, resolved to catch these petty swindlers at their tricks. He accordingly appeared at the depot with a slouched hat and soldier's overcoat on and flourishing a horsewhip. He worked around among the milk-cans as if born to the business, and soon became familiar with the men. After having obtained their loads the milkmen, followed by the officer, proceeded to a convenient hydrant and there added to their supply of milk a large quantity of water. As soon as this job was nicely done the officer took all three into custody. On being brought to the bar yesterday they all pleaded guilty and were fined $10 each, the magistrate remarking that if they were ever brought before him again for a similar offence he should send them to the Penitentiary. The men promised never to be caught again, but did not promise not to repeat the offence.

A CRUEL PRACTICE.

Eugene Rousseau was charged with having cruelly beaten a horse on Tuesday last. It appeared during the trial that at the Bull's Head sales stables it is the practice in testing the draught qualities of a horse to harness him to a wagon, and then by running a stick from one wheel to another effectually prevent their revolving. The horse is then whipped up, and if he objects to pulling under such adverse circumstances, he is cruelly flogged for the amusement of the assembled horse-jockeys. It was while whipping a horse, thus blocked, with the butt end of a whip that Rousseau was arrested by Officer McIntyre. The Court fined the prisoner $10, saying that his employers were more to blame than he, and informing the complainant that as an officer it was his duty to prevent such cruelty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ann Kinney, petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months; Elizabeth Jones, petty larceny, Penitentiary 2 months; Wm. H. Shaw (colored,) petty larceny, City Prison 10 days.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches by the Ocean Telegraph to Nov. 3 bring an announcement that the rumored alliance between Prussia and Russia is confirmed. It is said that Russia is placing her military and naval forces on a war footing. The recent allocution of the Pope against the Kingdom of Italy is denounced by the Italian Press. It is rumored that a change is to be made in the French mission at Washington. The British Admiralty have promised to encourage the proposed Nicaragua route. The Spanish Government, it is said, contemplates a *coup d'état.*

GENERAL NEWS.

An important case was last week decided in the Lancaster County (Penn.) Court of Common Pleas. On the 10th of October, 1864, Mr. WENGER ordered from a New-York firm fifty shares of railroad stock, the order being given to the United States Telegraph Company. The dispatch did not reach its distination and could only be traced to Philadelphia. The order was filled in pursuance of another telegram, sent Oct. 13, at an advance of $462 50 over the rates of the 10th. Suit was brought to recover the difference. The Court charged that the defendant was a "common carrier;" that as such it was responsible in damages for the non-delivery in this case of the telegram sent or ordered so; and that the measure of the damages was the difference between what the stocks could have been bought on the 10th of October and what they cost on the 13th, when the purchase was made. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $486 50 and costs.

Affairs at Baltimore yesterday assumed a more threatening aspect than at any previous time. A collision occurred between the regular police and the Sheriff with his *posse*, the former successfully asserting their rights, and the latter disappearing from the scene. The demands of the new Commissioners on the old force to deliver up all papers and property, and their attempt to force their demands, resulted in their arrest and commitment to jail. Judge BOND fixed the bail at $25,000, which, however, the arrested parties declined to give. The Sheriff was also arrested and sent to prison. Gen. CANBY held an interview with the Mayor and Police, and seemed satisfied with the assurance they expressed of their ability to prevent an outbreak. At evening the excitement in the city rapidly abated, and no further trouble was anticipated.

Two men w[illegible] lately killed by the Arapahoes, near Fort [illegible]dorado, twenty-four miles below Fort Halleck. [illegible]undred and sixteen mules were recently stolen [illegible] Indians, ten miles east of Julesburgh. Ev[illegible] of the Pawnees shows that the Cheyennes and Camanches murdered five emigrants, and captured a lot of children and horses, and burned wagons. The Cheyennes were dressed in uniforms, and had Government arms and saddles. The Camanches and Cheyennes are strong parties, and have taken fifteen scalps, and a boy and a girl prisoners. They have several white children in their camps.

The business of forwarding money through the mails, which has been carried on by the Post-office Department since Nov. 1, 1864, has at last become a paying business, the returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 showing that since its inauguration the business has paid $90 over the expenses. The business promises to produce in future considerable revenue, beside being a great convenience to the public. Dr. MACDONALD, Superintendent of the Money Order Office, who has recently returned from Europe, says that the English money order system has never yet been made self-supporting.

Mr. ABIJAH F. BURBANK, of Boston, met with a serious accident Thursday, while gunning in the vicinity of Worcester. He was just emerging from a copse, and in moving his double-barreled gun from his shoulder, the pin fastening the barrels to the stock having become loosened from its place, the muzzles suddenly turned toward him, and the caps, at the instant striking a stone, exploded, and the charges of both barrels lodged in his face and left shoulder. The sight of one of his eyes is entirely destroyed.

The President of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society has called a meeting, to be held in Raleigh on the 27th of November. The *Old North State* says: "We are very glad to see this. There never was a time in the history of our good old State when it was more important that her agricultural interests should be fostered than the present. Upon the productions of the soil we must alone depend for the small degree of prosperity which we may be able to enjoy for the next few years."

The Mexican Legation at Washington have received information that the decree of the 11th of August, which conceded various premiums to foreigners who might present themselves to serve in defence of Mexico, has been repealed. Foreigners who may present themselves in the future to serve in the defence of the independence of Mexico and its republican institutions, will be admitted by the General Government upon such terms as may be deemed convenient.

The Bureau of Record of the statistics and history of the Connecticut soldiers in the war, established by the Legislature at its last session, has issued a circular asking the returned soldiers and citizens generally to send to the Adjutant-General's Office, at Hartford, anything which they may have as an interesting relic or trophy of the war. All facts and statistics will be copied, classified and arranged, and, in due time, published.

The Nashville *Dispatch* says that during the last month organized efforts have been made to encourage idle and vagrant negroes in that city to emigrate to the country, where work and good wages could easily be secured. Meetings have been held at different points in the city, and addresses delivered promoting this scheme, and urging economy and thrift among the negroes generally.

The annual convention of the Faculties of New-England Colleges was in session last week at Williamstown. Yale, Harvard, Tufts, Brown, Middletown and Dartmouth Colleges were represented by Presidents HILL, MINER, SEARS, CUMMINGS and SMITH, and Professors THATCHER, LOWELL, MARSHALL, GREEN, HARRINGTON and NOYES.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee is making active preparations to render the coming meeting in Cincinnati, on the 14th inst., a complete success. Half-fare arrangements will be made with the leading railroads. Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN, it is said, will be present.

There now seems a strong probability that the United States Circuit Court will be held on the fourth Monday of this month in Richmond. Chief-Justice CHASE has given it as his opinion that there is no impediment in the way of holding the Court, and its being presided over by the District Judge.

ALVAN CLARK & SONS, the telescope makers at Cambridge, have in process of manufacture three instruments, each larger than the one they erected at Chicago, Ill., a year or two since. The new ones are for Brown University, at Providence, R. I.; Princeton College, New-Jersey, and Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

The City Councils of Cincinnati have passed a resolution requesting President JOHNSON to use his influence to have the sentence of death recently passed upon the Rev. Father MCMAHON and Col. LYNCH remitted.

The Fon du Lac (Wis.) *Reporter* says that in 1865 Fon du Lac County produced 852,378 bushels oats, 524,328 bushels corn, 285,250 bushels potatoes, and 40,447 bushels apples. The average yield of wheat was about 16¼ bushels to the acre.

LUTZ & LINCOLN'S extensive brewery at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The entire contents were consumed. Loss about $70,000, with an insurance of $22,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

J. M. DUGAN, foreman of the Minneapolis *Chronicle* office, who was stabbed in an affray with a negro, on Monday last, has since died of his wounds. Mr. DUGAN was President of the St. Paul Typographical Society.

A young lad named DEADHAM shot and killed Mr. SHEPPERD, in Franklin County, Iowa, a few days since. The boy called Mr. SHEPPERD a liar in a dispute they had. Mr. SHEPPERD attempted to punish him, when the lad leveled his gun and fired.

The anniversary of the Western Book and Tract Society was held in Cincinnati on Sunday last. The receipts for the year amounted to $23,000. Thirty thousand volumes and 15,000,000 pages were distributed by the Society.

The voters of the Sixth Congressional District met in Abingdon-square last evening, where speeches were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, and others, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The blasting of the ledge of the Amoskeag dam at Manchester, N. H., has commenced below the west end, preparatory to constructing a fishway, which will be about 300 feet long, and will cost about $5,000.

Some three weeks since Mr. A. ERLAND, a member of the Brokers' Board of Boston, left for New-York, and since then no tidings have been received of his whereabouts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, through direct orders from Washington, has received extended privileges, in being allowed the liberty of the grounds during the day, and the removal of the guards both day and night.

A company of rich men have recently bought several acres of land in the suburbs of Atlanta, Ga., which they propose to sell to the freedmen in building-lots on a reasonable credit.

A branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Asylum is to be located at Milwaukee. It is understood that the ladies of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home guarantee $100,000 toward the asylum.

A severe snow-storm is reported between Denver, in Colorado, and Salt Lake. The snow was two feet deep. Trains for Halliday's Overland Express Company had seventy-six mules frozen to death.

A special from Lexington, Me., reports that the cash drawer of MITCHEL'S banking-house was robbed on Thursday, by four armed men, of $2,000. Citizens were in pursuit of the robbers.

The somnambulic soldier who walked off the Lake Shore train, on Tuesday night, was not injured. He had taken chloroform, which made him drowsy and brought back his somnambulist habits.

All but 24,000 acres of the Agricultural College land scrip donated to Ohio has been sold. About 400,000 acres were disposed of at 53 cents per acre, and the remainder at better figures.

Mrs. GODDARD, who recently killed Mrs. COLE, in Carson County, Ill., by stabbing her to the heart during a family quarrel, has been released from custody on $3,000 bail.

The Almshouse in Falmouth., Me., was destroyed by fire on Friday. Three of the inmates were burned to death.

The two girls who were burned so fearfully by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in St. Paul, a few days since, have both died.

Gen. SHERMAN has countermanded the order to remove the headquarters of the Military Division of Missouri to Fort Leavenworth.

The General Synod of the German Reform Church of the United States is to meet in Dayton the 28th of the present month (November.)

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge GILBERT decided yesterday in the Supreme Court, Kings County, that the fact of a citizen having served in the rebel army during the war does not deprive him of the right to vote in this State. The question was decided in a case where AUGUSTUS WHEELER applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Registers of the First District of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, to register his name in order that he might vote on Tuesday next. WHEELER admitted having served as a surgeon in the rebel army, and for that reason his name was refused. The Judge said "that the inclination in my mind is very strong to work his disfranchisement, but I cannot find any authority to do so. The fact of his having been a rebel—the war being over and he being no longer in arms against the Government—so far as I can discover, has deprived him of no right or immunity whatever. It has only subjected him to punishment for treason." The decision concluded with the issuance of the *mandamus* compelling the Registers to receive Mr. WHEELER'S name.

A meeting of Radical Republicans was held yesterday in the City Hall Park. Gen. WALBRIDGE presided, and addresses were made by Gen. BUTLER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Hon. MALON CHANCE, Maj. HAGGERTY and Col. WM. WILSON. Gen. BUTLER was frequently interrupted during his address, and it was only after long waiting that he was allowed to proceed. An apple was thrown at him at the commencement of his speech, which struck him with some force.

A Republican mass meeting was held yesterday in the City Hall Park, at which speeches were delivered by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Hon. MAHLON H. CHANCE, of Ohio, and others. A mob gathered on the steps of the City Hall and around the outskirts of those assembled to hear the speakers, and behaved in the most ruffianly manner, succeeding for a time in interrupting the progress of the meeting.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding. The actions are entitled as follows: CHANGNION P. JERVEY *vs.* MARGARET A. JERVEY, and WM. F. KIDNEY *vs.* MARY L. KIDNEY. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the husband and father.

A New Turn of Affairs in the East of Europe.

The Cable has on several occasions brought us remarkable news from Europe, which often staggered the credulity of some of our people, and gave opportunity to certain journals to descant in a much more remarkable manner upon the affairs on the Old Continent. Of the same nature is a little telegram, published in our issue of Tuesday, announcing that "the relations between Austria and Russia are assuming a menacing character," and it is further stated, on the authority of the London *Times*, that "Russia is intriguing for the disintegration of Austria."

We can hardly bring ourselves, as yet, to believe this news fully, though there may be some grain of truth in it. Amid the general dissolution of old systems and old relations in Central Europe, of which we gave a full picture the other day, it is possible that the seed of dynastic revolution may germinate toward the East, and may even find an active cultivation in the representation of the House of Romanoff. A short historical review of the relations between the two Emperors of Eastern Europe within the last eighteen or twenty years will show the reader at once the possibility of such a contingency, but only that and nothing more.

By the treaties of Vienna of 1815, the partition of Poland between Prussia, Russia and Austria was fully sanctioned, and the City of Cracow, with a few square miles of territory, was erected into a free, neutral State, after the fashion of Frankfort, and its independence and neutrality were guaranteed by the treaty Powers. Thus matters remained until 1846, when a new revolution broke out in Poland, with its active seat and leading central point at this very City of Cracow. Of course, it was soon suppressed—the Austrian troops rendering Russia good service by marching into Cracow, dispersing the Revolutionary Central Committee or Provisional Government, and taking full possession of the city. Shortly after a decree was published at Vienna, formally annexing the territory of Cracow to the Austrian Empire, and constituting it a province of the Kingdom of Galicia. None of the treaty Powers did anything to object, except England, which shot off a lame paper protest and then rested. This service of Austria to Russia was in accordance with her policy at the time of former revolutions in Poland, though then she did not actively interfere; she only captured fugitive Poles on Austrian soil and surrendered them to Russia.

In 1849, when the Hungarians in a number of battles in quick succession crushed every army Austria sent against them, and it appeared almost certain that their independence would be achieved, so that the Administration of President TAYLOR even sent A. DUDLEY MANN to Hungary with a commission as Charge d'Affaires in his pocket, Russia remembered the good offices the Vienna Government had rendered her, and marched an army of a hundred and twenty thousand under Prince PASKIEWICH to the rear of the victorious Hungarian armies, and forty thousand under Gen. PUCHNER into Transylvania. Of course, against such odds, the Hungarians were lost, and the surrender at Villagos completed their defeat. But instead of being grateful for having saved him, the Emperor of Austria felt it keenly that he should have been powerless against a portion of his own people and was compelled to call to his aid the assistance of Russia. This feeling was further increased by the slight put upon him by the Russian commander, Prince PASKIEWICH, who announced pompously to the Emperor NICHOLAS that "Hungary lies at the feet of *your* Majesty." It implied that Hungary was lost to Austria, and was only got back from Russia as a graceful act of generosity. The proud heart of a Hapsburg could not bear this, and when courts-martial were ordered all over the kingdom to try, convict and hang "rebels," and Russia interceded and pleaded for mercy, pardon and amnesty to the vanquished, she met not only a deaf ear, but a haughty repulse. This was the first estrangement between the two Powers.

Four years later came the Crimean war. Austria, under the vacillating leadership of Prince SCHWARZENBURG as Prime Minister, FRANCIS JOSEPH being yet too young, at first assumed a passive neutrality, which soon grew into an armed one. She concentrated an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men on her southern frontier toward the Danubian Principalities, and evidences were becoming quite numerous that she intended to profit herself at the expense of Russia, if circumstances should favor her active interference. It was this doubtful attitude of Austria that induced the Allies to transfer the seat of war from the Danube to Asia, and localize it around the ramparts of Sebastopol. When from defeats and losses Russia was bleeding and prostrate and appealed for aid to the Government at Vienna, claiming it as due for the help of Russia when Austria was borne down, another rebuff was the answer. Even at the Peace Congress at Paris, in April, 1856, where Russia hoped to have the influence of Austria at her side, she was again disappointed. Out of mere revenge, the Russian Ambassador sided with CAVOUR against the energetic and even angry protest of Austria, as the great Piedmontese statesman brought forward at that Congress the sad and disrupted condition of Italy, the whole nearly either under the direct or indirect rule of Austria, as a question of European concern. All this was the second cause of estrangement between the two Empires, and never since have their mutual relations been as cordial and intimate as they were up to the close of the Hungarian revolution.

The last German-Italian war has shown this conclusively. No word or sign of sympathy for Austria and Austrian successes was heard from St. Petersburg; nay, the Russian Government gave open proof of its hostility to the policy pursued at Vienna by an important overt act about the time of the battle of Königgrätz. A Hohenzollern, a relation of the King of Prussia, had been elected Hospodar of Roumania. Austria protested—so did Turkey. Prince CHARLES succeeded in reaching Bucharest, the capital of Moldo-Wallachia, unknown to anybody, and in a roundabout way. Austria again protested, but in spite of it Russia recognized the legality of the election and the legitimacy of the reign of the Hohenzollern Prince. This was playing a trump card against Austria, and it was so taken and construed at Vienna. Here, then, we have a third cause for further estrangement between the two Imperial courts, an estrangement that may, as we said, possibly lead to more complications, and may culminate even in "menacing relations" between them.

But we have some doubts about the truth of the report brought us on the authority of the London *Times*, that Russia is "intriguing for the *disintegration* of the Austrian Empire." Russia may and probably does covet Austrian Poland and the Kingdom of Galicia. These provinces are inhabited almost exclusively by Sclavonians, who are a branch of that race which constitutes the bulk of the people of Russia. But we do not think that ALEXANDER II. will go to war for their conquest. True, complications may arise on the lower Danube, and, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements of the Greek and other Christian inhabitants of European Turkey, that may bring Russia and Austria face to face to prevent either from gaining in influence or territory in that direction. And Russia may be intriguing to outwit Austria, and be the first on hand to pick up stray pieces, when the revolutionary earthquake shall have overthrown the pillars of the "Sublime Porte." Yes, besides Austria, there are other powers that will be there, and against whom the "intrigues" of Russia are undoubtedly also intended. The assertion, however, that the Empire of the North is now actually striving to hasten the "disintegration" of Austria we believe to be wholly premature.

Still, as we remarked the other day, Austria is in a bad way. Bankrupt in finance, crushingly defeated in battle, her commanding position as a German Power annihilated, the bands of patriotic cohesion between ruler and ruled sundered in twain, stupidity in high places, and impenetrable *hauteur* and stolid reliance upon hereditary dignity in the highest—with all these powerful elements of disintegration working within and permeating the whole of the Austrian Empire, we should surmise that the best policy of Russia, and the one by which only she has hitherto been consistently successful, would be to await the development of events. When the apple is ripe, it falls by its own weight. And unless other and better counsels than now rule shall soon come to supremacy at Vienna, the "apple of empire" may rapidly ripen for its fall.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.—The Chamber of Commerce have taken the initiative in regard to conferring honors upon Mr. FIELD, to whose energy and determination the success of a very considerable share of the Atlantic Telegraph is due. Perhaps there has been no more conspicuous example of steady, persevering effort, than that which he has afforded, and it is right that credit be given him therefor. Much more would have been accorded had Mr. FIELD'S name been less freely used by telegraph operators.

The Intellectual Progress of the Country.

While political extremists, whose trade is revolution, and whose love of their fellow-creatures is illustrated by efforts to destroy society, range up and down the country, breathing vengeance and slaughter, another class, small in number, but mighty in the influences they create, are building up the nation with noble material and rare wisdom. The reputation of the first is but ephemeral, and they will be condemned by the generation now rising. The second will justly be regarded as the true benefactors of their race, and their names will be honored through all time.

He who plants trees, says an old proverb, is a lover of his kind. In a larger and nobler sense, he who fosters the growth of seats of learning is a giver of blessings to those who shall succeed him. And yet the donations which are from time to time announced as made to our colleges by far-seeing and generous persons, excite but little attention from the public, which is content, as a general thing, to express a mild approval and no more. The large sums which are given at intervals to the higher sort of educational institutions possess great importance, however, as regards the fruits which they are destined to bring forth. Probably, of no country having any pretensions to intelligence is this more true than of ours. We begin well. We have a comprehensive system of popular education, which insures to the masses the ability to at least read and write; and we have higher institutions where industrious scholars may acquire a knowledge of some of the higher branches of learning; and we have a few universities. But there has, we judge, not been sufficient attention paid to the encouragement of a kind of training which can only be effected by an increased number of institutions having some likeness to the ancient and magnificently endowed universities of Europe. True we have a few—we need not name them—whose degrees are objects of envy, and which imply a culture as high as any existing elsewhere. But they are but few, and the number of students who can claim to have passed through a full academic course is comparatively small, while the great body of the people have somehow been satisfied with knowing a little of many things, but nothing thorough of one. Consequently education, formerly reckoned a necessary adjunct and safeguard of republicanism, has fallen into a subordinate position, and politics and money-getting are the ambition and delight of Young America.

The effect of all this is very apparent at the present day in the lowered tone of political discussions and the avidity with which intemperate appeals and crude ideas are swallowed, provided they are intemperate and crude enough. What influence would WENDELL PHILLIPS and BEN BUTLER and PARSON BROWNLOW possess if their hearers were men who had passed through the entire curriculum? From this point of view those who endow colleges are permanent benefactors, for they aid in raising up an order of intellect which draws up all beneath it toward itself. The social standard of manners becomes proportionately raised also, and models for imitation become numerous and influential. People become more generally aware that democracy and vulgarity are not synonymous terms, and that the making of bargains or a knowledge of stocks is not the *summum bonum* of human existence.

But, says some "practical" man, "I don't want to know about the Greeks and the Romans, or the Hindoos or the Egyptians, or any such played-out institutions. My business is to study those around me—the people of to-day." And the practical man's dictum is accepted; for, you see, he *is* a practical man. But there is something forgotten. A man is endowed with five senses, with which he holds communication with the outer world. But what is the relative value of these senses—the pleasure they convey—to the cultivated and uncultivated individual? Very different indeed. To one the brain is a vast world, filled with splendid imagery and the history of all mankind. A hint opens realms of thought, in which the mind can wonder at will, and hear told the story of the world and see the scenes of thousands of years. And the other is but the animal, with no resources within his brain and no pleasures but those of mere appetite or love of gain. It may be asserted by some that the system of education which is the rule gives this cultivation of the intellect; but such is a mistake. The tone of the college is different from that of the common school or the academy. The results of a classical and scientific training are at once apparent when persons partially or completely educated meet. And this will be more and more the case as population increases and new crowded centres of trade and manufacture come into existence. It will be more and more found that we need all the help that can be gained for the endowment of universities and scientific institutions. If the noble deeds of those who have given so largely to this object be continued, and high class learning be aspired to by a larger number of the young, there will come of it a counterpoise not only to the demagogism and folly which are too common, but to the greediness and vanity which make so many absurd and despised.

CORNERING THE PUBLIC.—Perhaps in no city in the world could the "cornering" operations in provisions and corn have been conducted as they have been in New-York. A number of speculators lump their money and monopolize the stock, and not only this, but they *lie* as to the stock on hand of various commodities. As a general rule, prices are kept up and the public is fleeced. Occasionally, as last week, the bubble bursts, and those who cornered the public got into a tight place themselves, whereat honest men and poor men rejoice. The misery which this class of traders cause is difficult of estimation, and every dollar which they earn by their evil deeds is laden with the anathemas of the industrious.

NATURALIZATION AND THE DUTIES OF OUR NEW CITIZENS.—"Now, I am a citizen," says the man who, having sworn allegiance to the United States, proceeds to the discharge of his political duties. The few hours between now and the elections will have given time for reflection upon what those duties are. Upon the conscientious exercise of the franchise depends all that we hope for as a people, and the safety of all that we have been building up these many years.

The man who does not perceive this is unfit to vote, and if he does perceive it he will vote right. Respect for law and order, a realization of the great doctrines of human kindness and mutual forgiveness, are the duties of the citizen. "With malice toward none, with charity for all," are the words deeply graven in the nation's heart. Let the people act as though they believed them true.

Free Reading-Rooms.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago we called attention to an interesting experiment in progress in the First Ward, for the elevation of the working classes. Certain of the merchants and others whose business carried them to this Ward, felt a responsibility which is not often appreciated by the mercantile community for the state of the laboring people living so near their offices. They first, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, opened an Industrial School, where hundreds of the little rag-pickers, beggars, street-sweepers, boot-blacks, and street children living in the neighborhood of the Battery have been fed, clothed, taught and trained in industry and good habits.

This little school has accomplished untold good among the outcasts of the Ward. But these gentlemen, not satisfied with this charity, resolved to attempt to reach a different class. The First Ward has numbers of young men living in it, many respectable and intelligent, and others of somewhat rowdy habits. There, as in all the Wards of the City, there is no virtuous place of resort of an evening for young men and boys. A young workman comes back at the end of a day from close and hard work. He lives in an upper room of a tenement house, with several others occupying the same quarters, or he boards with a family. The place is small and dirty and crowded. It is too hot in Summer for comfort, and presents no attractions as a social resort in Winter. The man wants society and a pleasant room, and a chat with his friends, and a newspaper to read. The only place within his knowledge where such pleasures can be obtained, are the rum-shops and the corner groceries, with the additional attraction of liquor.

It may be that the person whom we are describing has no especial *penchant* for drinking or gambling or bad company. But he wants what we all feel the need of: society and a pleasant place to read or talk in after the day's work. To him the grog-shop is his lyceum, and picture gallery, and reading-room, and parlor all together. He naturally and inevitably tends to the liquor-saloons and groceries. Here he meets his comrades, and sees the newspapers and talks over the news of the day, and finds fire and light in the Winter evenings; and here he must drink. Not to do so would be in violation of all good fellowship and the rules of the place. To drink once or twice of an evening soon leads to more and heavier potations. The indulgence becomes a habit, and the downward course is begun which carries so many thousands to poverty, crime and the drunkard's end. In these vile resorts, too, he meets the low and vicious characters of the City: the thieves and pimps, and gamblers and abandoned women. With them he begins new courses of vice and crime.

All who know the City know that such a history as this is a most common one. The liquor-shops are the schools of vice and crime; and the great causes which drift young men into them are often very natural and legitimate wants and desires.

The gentlemen of whom we have spoken saw these evils, and made an experiment out of curiosity, opening a reading-room for boys and young men in the First Ward, (in Trinity-place, near Rector-street.) The room was well supplied with papers, comfortably furnished, and made light and warm. Coffee and cakes and cigars were the only refreshments to be sold. The experiment has proved an entire success. Every night the room is filled with from ninety to one hundred young men, reading busily, or amusing themselves with chequers or backgammon, or in conversation. Some are of a most respectable class, who never before had a decent place of resort in that quarter of the City. Others have been the *habitués* of the grog-shops and liquor-saloons of Greenwich and Washington streets. All are of those exposed to the temptations of a large city.

A "Base Ball Club" has been formed in connection with the room, and no doubt other associations will be founded for amusement and mental improvement.

This is precisely what the founders of the reading-room desired. They hope to make it a social competitor with the rum-shops; and already they hear with satisfaction that young men are abandoning bad company and vicious habits for the attractions of this place.

This association of gentlemen certainly deserves the gratitude of the community for the enterprise they have so successfully inaugurated.

But the question comes up why this First Ward Reading-room should not be imitated in many quarters of the City. Why should not such a "decoy to virtue" be set up in every Ward? Why should vice have her own way in ministering to social desires? We are convinced that when our good men and reformers shall turn their attention more from legal restrictions, to those social and moral influences which tempt to sobriety and virtue, they will stem the current of vice and intoxication, and produce results such as they have never yet seen. Let us have, then, Free Reading rooms in every ward, in the interest of temperance and good order and sobriety.

Why should not also the Young Men's Christian Association open similar resorts for the young men of a higher class? We believe if this Society had buildings in different wards, designed for clerks and other young men, equipped with reading-rooms, libraries, bowling-alleys and billiard saloons, they would do more to rescue young men from courses of criminal amusement and the contact of bad company than all other influences combined in this City. Society, then, and amusement would be disconnected from vice and coarseness and extravagant habits.

LEFT IN A DARK PLACE.—Judge BARNARD'S decisions on the gas contract and the right of citizens to know something of the doings of public officers have filled many unsophisticated persons with amazement. It is something new, of late years, for the City Fathers to be told that they really must not contract to receive gas at war prices for twenty years to come; and, as for a public functionary being compelled to show his books, the thing seems fearfully and wonderfully strange. Nay, it is, so to speak, revolutionary; for are not the people the property of the Corporation, and their money its money? Do we not love to see our City authorities get rich, and are they not our models of virtue? Nevertheless, let the good work go on which Judge BARNARD has begun. In the course of a few years New-York, having learned what the law is, may also begin to take lessons in common sense.

BENJAMIN TWICE.—Twice has Gen. BUTLER visited New-York under exciting circumstances—once with troops at his back, and as the exponent and enforcer of law and order, and once as the exponent of extreme partisan views. Both times he has been well paid. Why not? Would you have a lawyer—he is a lawyer, and was only for a short time a soldier—go back on his client? Of course not. Let him alone. He knows better than you what is good for himself.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

State Conventions—Their Influence and Authority—Danger to the South.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In previous letters I have shown the powerful agencies which State Conventions may become under the friendly influence of the Government of the United States. This is so at all times; and it would have been so had there never been any effort at secession and consequent rebellion. But when events have occurred such as caused the severance of Virginia, men should examine well the whole theory of government before coming to conclusions.

Let us examine how far the States, at present most deeply interested, are estopped by their own action from disputing the premises and conclusions which have preceded. The Southern States assented to the Federal Constitution through the agency of conventions. They thus made it the indissoluble, supreme law of hte land. They afterward, for years, dissolved their connection with the Government of the United States through the agency of conventions. The theory with which they started was, that, because the fiery people "would not submit to Lincoln rule," the Governors should call the Legislatures in extra session; the Legislatures should authorize the call of conventions, and the conventions should pass secession ordinances and call for delegates to form a new confederation. This regularity was observed in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Under the imbecile Administration of President BUCHANAN, and the controlling presence of representives from the seceded States up to the hour of adjournment, the work of revolution and the capture of United States armies, forts, ammunition and vessels went on rapidly. The whole business was performed and the new government in operation within less than two months. But here some irregularities commenced. Gen. SAM HOUSTON, a devoted Union patriot, refused to convoke the Legislature. But a few private individuals called for the election of delegates to a convention, and the Legislature afterward ratified the call. A secession ordinance was passed, and Texas was the first State of the seven which submitted it to the people. But before the vote Texas had commenced the war by *capturing* the United States forces under the traitor TWIGGS, and the delegates were admitted into the Congress at Montgomery. The next irregularity was in Tennessee, where the Legislature submitted to the people the question of "Convention or no Convention," which meant secession or not. The people voted it down by sixty thousand majority. But when the war commenced the Legislature of Tennessee submitted a secession ordinance to the people, and carried the State Government to Richmond. In North Carolina and Virginia there was the same disregard to the voice of the people. And in Kentucky, where a majority of the Legislature remained true to the Union, a Convention was improvised, under the guns of A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, and although this Rebel Government never had a habitation or name in Kentucky, the Congress at Richmond recognized it as *the* Government of Kentucky, and received and maintained in the Confederate Congress, Senators and Representatives chosen through its agency. So in Missouri. After CLAIBORNE JACKSON had been driven from the capital of the State, he convoked the Legislature at Neosho, in the southwest corner of the State, passed a secession ordinance, contrived to elect Senators and Representatives to Richmond, retreated with his Government into Arkansas, and so conducted it, *outside of the State*, as to keep the representation at Richmond during the whole war. Neither President LINCOLN nor President JOHNSON ever recognized the fact that Kentucky or Missouri ceased to be States of the Union, lost their governments, or were under the necessity of reconstruction. They were both represented all the time at Richmond and Washington. We first saw that the Government of Missouri was saved, as a loyal State, through the agency of just such a Convention as President JOHNSON now denounces as treasonable. Now, we see that Missouri had representation at Richmond because of the bad faith of the regular State Government. But the real point in my argument is, that the Southern rebels who controlled their Congress at Richmond, and all the State Governments, recognized these "bogus Governments" of Kentucky and Missouri as the only legitimate Governments of those States; received their representatives in Congress; levied taxes and enforced conscriptions wherever they had the power, and denied the legal existence of the legitimate Governments representing loyalty to the Union. So in Louisiana, after the State was overrun by the Federals, not half of a quorum of the Legislature could be had at Shreveport. But the Supreme Court of Louisiana decided that if there were but a single parish in Louisiana which was loyal to the Confederacy, it should be regarded as the State of Louisiana, and that the part of the State which could not or did not send representatives was to be regarded as conquered territory, and never more to be treated as a part of Louisiana, until it should be reconquered or ceded to the Confederacy by a treaty of peace! And so it remained until it was reconquered and retroceeded to Lieut.-Gov. VOORHES, Judge ABEL, Mayor MONROE, HAYS' regiment, and other rebels, by President JOHNSON. ALBERT PIKE, for the Supreme Court of Arkansas, delivered a very able opinion, following the principle in Louisiana. Thus the whole South is committed to the doctrine that whatever Government, however created, continued or maintained, whether its officers reside in or out of the State, which accords in sentiment with the National President and National Congress, is the legitimate and proper Government of the State! The practical workings of President JOHNSON'S theory is precisely the same. He finds a Government at Alexandria, in Virginia, created by a few counties and representing an infinitessimal portion of the people of Virginia. He removes it to Richmond and *slides* it over the whole State, until one more to his taste can be elected. He finds a Government in Louisiana, created by the very Convention whom he now denounces as traitors; and he appoints its Governor Provisional Governor; restores him back to the Governorship, and when he will not act as executioner to the Convention which created him, he sets him aside, and recognizes willing instruments as the Government of Louisiana. He pursues pretty much the same course in Arkansas. His own work in Tennessee has been permitted to stand, with a very bad grace, however. As to the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, he organized Profisional (civil) Governments, and through their machinery restored the rebel Governments to authority—that is, he virtually replaced the same men in power whom he had turned out; and his new governments are about as much opposed to the Union as those he destroyed. The precedent is certainly valuable to prove, as through his Secretary of the Interior he asserts, that had President JOHNSON observed the principle of negro suffrage in his reconstruction policy, and thus have put himself in harmony with Congress, all would have been right, "even though red-handed rebels had held the offices." But may there not be a Congress and President who may favor not only negro suffrage, but the President's Tennessee plan of disfranchising these "same red-handed rebels?" Doubtless the contumacious course of the Southern people is rapidly concentrating the great Northern mind in this direction. And should it be deemed necessary or proper, the Southern people and the Northern are estopped by precedents which may serve the purpose.

LOUISIANA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Southern Literary Prospects—Magazines and Papers Started Since the War Closed—The Fine Arts—The Poetry of the War—The Constitutional Amendment—Business Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

The literary prospects of the South appear to be about the same as those in the coördinate departments of life—the agricultural, the commercial and manufactorial; and while efforts are being made with a measure of success in these latter departments, efforts are also being made in the literary world. Of monthly periodical journals the South has now three in general literature, all started since the war. *The Crescent Monthly, facile princeps* among them, is conducted by WILLIAM EVELYN, ("Bohemian,") in New-Orleans, as its name implies. Next comes *The Land We Love*, in the editorial hands of D. H. HILL, late Major-General in the Confederate service, who conducts it with spirit and energy, and, (as he conducted military movements) with some degree of eccentricity. This monthly is published in Charlotte, North Carolina. Thirdly, there is *Scott's Monthly Magazine*, issued in Atlanta, Ga. We have mentioned these magazines in the order of our estimate of their merits. South Carolina has no magazine in general literature.

The *literati* of this State are manifesting some degree of activity, more apparently, than in former and more prosperous times. GILMORE SIMMS is in New-York, putting through the press his last book, a collection entitled *The War Poetry of the South*. This was announced to be ready ere this time, but has not yet appeared. TIMROD is lying on his oars in Columbia, cultivating the muses, but not making books. HAYNE is near Augusta, Ga., writing for the Press occasionally. DE FONTAINE is getting ready *The Boys in Gray; or, Life Under the Stars and Bars.* DAVIDSON is finishing up his *Littérateurs of the South*, soon to be ready. Prof. RIVERS is engaged upon a work for the State, upon the results of the war. Prof. JOSEPH LE CONTE is preparing a text-book on *Chemistry*, and one on *Geology*. Prof. JOHN LE CONTE has been engaged to write a text-book on *Natural Philosophy*, and it is understood to be under way. Mrs. GLOVER has just gotten out a novel, *Helen Courtenay's Promise*. Mrs. KING is said to be giving readings in the North somewhere. Miss DARGAN is in Florence, Ala., contributing to periodical literature. Mrs. BABL, in Charleston, is writing some spirited South-songs that are widely appreciated. HERBERT SASS is in Charleston, letting off from time to time a spirited lyric. The venerable Dr. MARKS seems to have laid his lyre aside. Mrs. MCCORD does not write these later days. Mrs. GILMAN is silent. Mrs. MARTIN contributes to the religious papers. Mrs. STRATTON publishes nothing now. Dr. LA BORDE, Dr. LOGAN and Dr. MAYER are too closely engaged in professional labors, we presume, to give any attention to book-making. TRESCOT is absorbed in politics and law, and his cultivated pen does not serve the public.

THE FINE ARTS.

Along with literature the fine arts are not entirely neglected. W. P. HIX, a promising young artist of Columbia, has recently finished a handsome oil painting called "Women of the South Decorating the Graves of the Confederate Dead." It is twenty-one by thirty-one inches, and is in the Preraphaelistic style, that in which the French so much excel. The front group consists of seven figures, while in the background are several others, some ruins, and a waste full of graves. The "Widow" in the front group is the most perfect in the piece, and the one that presents the pathos of the scene with the most telling effect. This is the only historical painting that the State has produced, as far as we are advised, since the war.

POETRY OF THE WAR.

In connection with literature of the periodical kind, we may make mention of the rage that prevails in the South for getting up books of the poetry evolved from the war and its incidents. First, during the war there appeared a little volume of *War Songs*, collected and edited by "Bohemian." This had a success then; and a new edition is now to come forth in a short time. Second in time comes Mr. DE LEON'S *South Songs*, a handsome little book, very exclusive and limited, just out in Baltimore. The price of this has been put so high that it has had a limited sale in the South. Third is the greatest of the lot—*The War Poetry of the South*, by Dr. GILMORE SIMMS. This collection, we understand, is to be by far the most extensive and comprehensive, including much that has not been found by his predecessors, and is likely to be the favorite one from its fullness. It was announced for the 1st of October, and is daily expected. In South Carolina, where Dr. SIMMS is so great a favorite and so universally known, this book will doubtless have a very large run. Fourth and last, as far as we are advised, is Miss EMILY V. MASON'S *Southern Poems of the War*. Of this we have thus far had only the announcement, and the fact that it emanates from Richmond and being by a woman, is likely to differ somewhat in material from the others already mentioned.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Commission appointed by the Governor to select and secure a site for the State Penitentiary, have [illegible] for that purpose a lot of fourteen acres [illegible] the corporate limits of Columbia, upon the [illegible] River and the canal. The water-power is first [illegible] and the location healthy, convenient and in every [illegible] eligible. The work of construction must be [illegible], on account of the limited means of the State. A[illegible], however, the courts have sentenced several convicts to this unbuilt Penitentiary; and these convicts will be employed in building their own prison. It will certainly be several years before the institution can be put in regular operation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There is very little discussion of the famous Constitutional Amendment in this State, and it would be premature to say what will be the probable action of the Legislature in relation to it. Some few favor it, but that number is not large. Change may come with time, but the signs of it are few.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The [illegible] of business done in the way of country pro[illegible]luding cotton, is small. The activity in the co[illegible] market, which we hear of in Atlanta, and even in Augusta, is not to be seen in Columbia.

BOIS.

OHIO.

Celebration by the Society of the Army of Tennessee—Action of the City Council in Behalf of the Condemned Fenians—Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee are making active preparations to render the coming meeting in this city on the 14th inst. a complete success. Half-fare arrangements will be made with the leading railroads. Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN will be present.

The City Councils yesterday passed a resolution requesting President JOHNSON to use his influence to have the sentence of death recently passed upon Rev. Father MCMAHON and Col. LYNCH remitted.

A German named SCHWARTZ committed suicide at Hillsboro', Ohio, by shooting himself through the head.

MAINE.

Railroad Law Suit—Burning of an Almshouse—Three Inmates Burned to Death.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Nov. 3.

In the case of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad bondholders, who applied for an injunction to enjoin the Grand Trunk Railway Company and their employes from preventing the bondholders taking possession of the road, the injunction was refused by Judge TAPLEY.

The Almshouse in Falmouth was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Three of the inmates were burned to death.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Presentation of Colors to the Ninth Regiment by the State—Inspections During the Week—Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *resumé* of National Guard movements is presented for the information of the members and those interested in military matters:

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE NINTH REGIMENT.

On Monday night, as previously announced, the Ninth Regiment assembled at the State Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of receiving a handsome stand of colors from the State, as a recognition of the many important services rendered by the command during the war, as the Eighty-third New-York Volunteers. In order to prevent confusion and enable the personal friends of the members to have an opportunity of witnessing the ceremonies, invitation cards were issued, and it was easy to see that the liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings by the large and fashionable attendance of visitors. It was pleasant to observe so many ladies present, as such affairs are invested with a double interest when the fair sex are present. The appearance of the Ninth Regiment was superb, and fully justified the encomiums bestowed upon them by the spectators, and at the same time realized the promises already made for the future in these columns. The regimental line was formed on three sides of a hollow square, when Col. EDWARD GEBHARD, Assistant Commissary-General of the Governor's staff, accompanied by Col. LIEBENAU, Assistant Inspector-General, came forward and presented the stand of colors in the following speech:

Officers and Men of the Ninth Regiment:

On behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the State, I have the honor to present this stand of colors, and also to return thanks upon the part of the State for the gallant services which have been rendered by this regiment. Upon the banners are inscribed the different engagements in which you have participated. Not for the purpose of perpetuating your valor—that is imperishable—but to remind you of the vigilance which, through blood and death, you have given as the price of liberty. As citizens you have left the comforts of home at the call of your country. You have fought and won her battles, and now you are returned to resume your old vocations. Your duties for the good of the country are not ended. The sword is sheathed. Henceforth the glory of the republic shall find its strength in the brave hearts of her loyal sons, perpetuating through political action the great principles of truth and good government we have so dearly won. As in the past, when the smoke of battle wreathed our borders like a cloud, we looked to you for our only salvation, so do we look to you now in the no less potent struggle of our civil walks. You have been first in war; so may you be first in peace. For peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. Your record has been heroic in sacrifices, radiant in glory. As brave sentinels upon the outposts of the Constitution, you have saved the republic from her enemies, and restored to the functions of usefulness the great privileges of union and liberty. Again accept with these colors the thanks of the Empire State.

When the applause had subsided, Col. WILCOX made the following response:

SIR: Permit me on behalf of the Ninth Regiment, in receiving this beautiful stand of colors from the State authorities to-night, to express through you their appreciation of these honorable tokens, accompanied by grateful sentiments of appreciation for their glorious services in defending the nation's honor on battle-fields. The veterans of the Ninth Regiment are here to-night, still identified with the organization, and hear your words of gratitude with joy, and they with the recruits thank you for these memorials of what they have done in the past, and will ever prize this generous recognition of their service by the State for whom they fought and their comrades fell. We accept, Sir, these colors in sacred trust, in our hands, those emblematic stars and stripes, crossed with the inscriptions of battle-fields, shall remain sacred and inviolate. A regiment which at the outbreak of war went into service 1,000 strong, and mustered out at its close less than 100 men, need not these battle-field inscriptions upon their banners to remind them of duties nobly done in the past, or inspire to heroism in the future; bloody scenes of strife, for duty at Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Laurel Hill and Spottsylvania, are engraved upon their hearts, and their strong hands are ready now as then to defend the nation's rights under this glorious standard and their old regimental motto, "Ratione aut vi."

The colors were of the regulation pattern, and made of the finest materials. The National colors were inscribed with the names of "Harper's Ferry, South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg." The State flag was of deep blue, fringed with yellow, bearing the State arms, with the name of the regiment inscribed beneath them. Both flag-staffs were surmounted with a golden eagle.

The ceremony of a review and marching salute was then proceeded with, when Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. PALMER addressed the command, and the battalion broke ranks. The Regimental Band contributed greatly toward the enjoyment of the hour.

INSPECTION OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

On Monday morning the Eighth Regiment (Washington Grays) paraded for their annual muster and inspection. The command appeared in their new gray uniform, similar to the one worn by the Grays before they entered the United States service in 1861, and it was gratifying to the numerous friends of the Eighth Regiment to see the old and familiar uniform once more. Of course, the entire set of uniforms being brand new, the general appearance of the command was handsome in the extreme, and we thought that the men marched with greater care and steadiness in consequence thereof. Where there are so many creditable features it seems captious to point out defects, but we feel constrained to call attention to the drum corps, for their uniform seems much out of place at present. The Drum Major of the Eighth is deserving of great praise for the neat and serviceable appearance of his corps, they being remarkable for correctness of bearing as well as in the drum beats. On Monday, however, the newly-equipped Regiment made the drummers appear to poor advantage, and we would suggest a new outfit for them. The present uniform should, in that case, be reserved for drill nights, so that the new dress might be kept in proper trim. Drummer boys, whether in the field or barrack, are notorious for their recklessness, and some sort of curb should be placed upon them. The inspection and review of the command, at Tompkin's parade ground, passed off very satisfactorily. The following is the return of the Regiment:

Designation.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	6	1	7
Non-commissioned staff	8	—	8
Band	29	1	30
Company A	46	8	54
Company B	59	7	66
Company C	68	8	76
Company D	55	12	67
Company E	52	14	66
Company F	59	2	61
Company G	23	23	46
Company H	49	16	65
Company I	46	22	68
Company K	38	10	48
Total	538	124	662

REWARD OF MERIT IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

It is the intention of Col. PARMELE, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to present, during the incoming Winter, an appropriate and handsome medal to such member of the regiment who shall show himself most proficent in the school of the soldier during the drill season now fairly opened. We understand that the medal is to be composed of silver, with gold edging, and in the shape of an eight pointed Maltese cross, with the figures 71 in the centre on an enameled surface. The idea is intended to be carried out in a similar manner in which the Aspinwall medals were presented last Winter, except that instead of one medal for the best soldier in each company, as was the case in the Twenty-second Regiment, there is only one medal for the entire Seventy-first Regiment. At the end of the drill season each commandant of a company will select the best soldiers in his command, and these en selected representatives will then publicly contend for the prize, and the man who displays the most proficiency will receive the medal of honor. This idea is a good one, and might be carried out by other commands with advantage. It could even be amplified, and the "medal men" of each Regiment tmight afterwards contend for a second prize, to be known as the Division Medal of Honor. Cannot something be done in this matter?

EXEMPTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Utica *Herald* says that Judge FOSTER has given his decision in the case of the People ex rel. GEORGE DELL and fifty-three others *vs.* the Assessors of Utica. It arose upon a motion for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Assessors to exempt from taxation $800 of each of the relators. The ground is that they have served in the State Militia, and that though the law was repealed before they served seven years, yet their right to exemption became vested. The decision is in favor of the National Guardsmen. The case was argued by Judge DENIO and Mr. KEENAN, for the Assessors, and by Mr. SPRIGGS and Mr. CONKLING for the National Guardsmen.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT EXCURSION GIVEN UP.

On Thursday evening a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment was held at their rooms, to consider the propriety of accepting the invitation of American residents at Paris to visit that city and London next year, and attending the Paris Exposition. It was found that less than four hundred members had volunteered to go, and after consultation it was decided to decline the invitation, which had been extended to the regiment by nearly two hundred residents of France and England. Col. CLARK was directed by the Board to answer the letter, respectfully decline the offer, and return the thanks of the command for the kind courtesy thus expressed by the Americans abroad.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Oct. 27, 1866:

First Brigade of Cavalry—Robert T. Hoy, Quartermaster, Sept. 20, original vacancy. John D. Bailey, Engineer, July 15, *vice* C. A. Postly, declined.

Thirteenth Brigade—Charles P. Winegar, Paymaster, Oct. 22, *vice* Davis, resigned.

First Regiment of Cavalry—Henry G. Piffard, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 20, *vice* Fassin, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—William A. Mitchell, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 1, original vacancy.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—George C. Needham, Assistant Surgeon, Aug. 3, *vice* Pinckney, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—George A. Satchell, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 18, *vice* Donohue, declined to serve.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Edwin Hutchinson, Surgeon, Sept. 24, *vice* Thomas, declined.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—George B. Goldsmith, Major, Oct. 24, *vice* Allen, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—J. Frederick Moore, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 15, *vice* Barrow, resigned.

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment—Wm. R. Roberts, Provisional Colonel, Oct. 20, original.

First Battalion of Heavy Artillery, Fifth Brigade—Theodore Chappel, Captain, July 2, *vice* George Chappel, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Oct. 27, 1866:

Oct. 27—First Division, Alexander Hamilton, Inspector, term of service expired; Thirteenth Brigade, John G. Davis, Paymaster, declined; First Artillery, Harry Baker, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired; Second Infantry, Christopher Graham, Captain, in United States service; Third Infantry, George M. Van Hosen, Major, absence from district; Third Infantry, Mathew Daly, Engineer, declined; Sixteenth Infantry, H. M. Topping, Captain, removal from district; Nineteenth Infantry, Hugh Milligan, Captain, term of service expired; Forty-seventh Infantry, John Tinkey, First Lieutenant, ill health; Forty-seventh Infantry, J. W. Vandewater, Captain, term of service expired; Fifty-second Infantry, Geo. A. Deleree, Major, declined; Fifty-fifth Infantry, Philip H. Grogan, Quartermaster, declined; Seventy-first Infantry, James T. Woolsey, First Lieutenant, term of service expired; One Hundred and First Infantry, Warran Swan, First Lieutenant, term of service expired; One Hundred and Sixth Infantry, Charlemagne Fish, Second Lieutenant, absence from district, and One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, John A. Ledgwood, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

A NEW VETERAN ORGANIZATION.

Gen. HOOKER, commander of the Department of the East, has been authorized by the War Department to recruit for, raise and organize a veteran organization, to be known as and designated the Forty-third Regiment V. R. C. Gen. JOSEPH R. SMITH has been appointed superintendent at Detroit, and a recruiting office will soon be opened there. An office will also be opened at Chicago, and these two rendezvous established for the receipt of recruits. All soldiers who have been wounded in the service in any way, and have served three years, will be accepted.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The first promenade concert of the Thirteenth Regiment (Brooklyn) for the present season was given on Tuesday evening last at the Academy of Music. These concerts are great features in Brooklyn military life, and the initial reception of the gallant Thirteenth was largely attended, the house being well filled with ladies and gentlemen. The music for the evening was furnished by Graffulla's Seventh Regiment Band of forty pieces, and the programme was an excellent one. Among the attractions of the evening was an exhibition guard mount. This was handsomely performed. The "detail" consisted of four commissioned and nineteen non-commissioned officers, with fifty privates. Brevet Capt. PALMER officiated as Adjutant, Lieut. DEAN as Officer of the Guard, and Capt. CUFF and LIEUT. BEADLE as Old and New Officers of the day.

After guard had been properly mounted, the floor was thrown open for those who wished to dance, which continued until a late hour.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Last evening the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment gave their first promenade concert and reception, at their new and handsome Armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The rooms were handsomely and quite appropriately decorated for the occasion—indeed, this command seems to excel all other organizations in this respect, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was unusually large. Signor CONTERNO's newly arranged band won golden opinions, by their rendition of the following programme:

March—"Tanhanuser:" WAGNER. Ballad—"Happy be thy Dreams;" J. R. THOMAS. Overture—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" ROSSINI. Waltz—"Les Gardes de la Reine;" GODFREY. Selection—"Don Sebastiano;" DONIZETTI. Polka—"Papageno;" STASNY. Quickstep—"Beautiful Isle of the Sea;" (new,) dedicated to the Thirty-seventh Regiment; CONTERNO. Overture—"Oberon;" WEBER. Galop—"Columbanus;" PARLOW. Selection—"Il Trovatore;" VERDI. Song—"Then You'll Remember Me;" BALFE. Quickstep—"Hurrah! Prussian, Hurrah!" BILSE.

BENEFIT TO A VETERAN.

Mr. JACOB BOYCE, a member of the Eighth Regiment and a militia veteran of fifty years standing, was the recipient of a cordial and substantial benefit at the Old Bowery Theatre on Friday night, under the auspices of Company E of that command. The house was crowded on the occasion, many gray jackets appearing among the audience, while nearly every young man present wore a military fatigue cap. Col. VARIAN, Ex-Capt. HART and several of the leading officers of the regiment were present, as were also a delegation of the Ninth Regiment, who appeared in full uniform. Indeed we noticed the designating numbers of nearly all the leading regiments in the First Division on fatigue caps, flitting to and fro. Capt. G. L. FOX (of the Eighth Regiment) and his talented company entertained the friends of "Uncle Jacob" with "Grace Darling" and "The Forest of Bondy," while the Eighth Regiment Drum Corps and little Gen. GRANT, from BARNUM's, threw in their services as an interlude. Mr BOYCE has every reason to be proud of his benefit and his reception on Friday evening, and the company who originated the idea deserve much credit for their manifest success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday night, the friends of Capt. JAMES B. KIRKER, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, assembled in one of the parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, for the purpose of presenting him with an elegant sword as a token of their regard and esteem for him, and in acknowledgment of the many services rendered by him during the late war to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. Among those present we noticed Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, who made the presentation speech; Dr. FORD, Surgeon-in-Chief of Ward's Island; Mr. FELIX O'ROARK, Mr. EDMUND CONNOLLY, Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, Col. FARRISH, Mr. W. J. KANE and others. The sword presented on this occasion was one which the Committee had purchased from Mrs. CORCORAN, which sword was presented to Gen. CORCORAN by the citizens of New-York after his release from Richmond.

An election was held at the Armory of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, on the 24th ult., Col. VARIAN presiding, when Adjutant GEORGE B. GOLDSCHMIDT was unanimously elected Major to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. WM. B. ALLEN. This is a good selection as Major GOLDSCHMIDT has always proved himself a faithful officer.

Company E, of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, intend holding their annual ball on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The ball season seems to have fairly opened.

The second annual ball of Company F, First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) was held on Friday evening last at Irving Hall. The room was neatly decorated, and the occasion was a very pleasant and enjoyable one. The Zouaves have been quite select in their choice of members, and they always contrive to reflect credit upon their organization by good conduct on all occasions.

A meeting was held on Monday evening at the armory of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, at Troy, by the members of Company C, when the following officers were elected: President—J. E. Schoonmaker. Secretary and Treasurer—W. M. Burns. First Sergeant—C. H. Adams. Duty Sergeants—W. M. Burns, G. W. Gardner, C. W. Coggswell, M. W. Scriver. Corporals—A. S. Ford, H. W. Danforth, B. R. Lawrence, T. S. Smith, W. Washburne, G. F. Ford, W. S. Van Vleek and G. W. Curtis.

Capt. JAMES L. TILLY, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has received a brevet commission as Major from the Governor, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Company A, of the Seventeenth Regiment, went on their annual target excursion and picnic at Carl's Germania Garden, Morrisania, on Monday last. Nearly forty muskets paraded, and the target shooting was excellent. A large number of prizes were presented. The company and their invited guests, including several ladies, sat down to a sumptuous dinner about 4 o'clock. The Twelfth Regiment Band paraded with Company A.

The Bazooni Guards, of Yorkville, Capt. FRANCIS BAZOONI, held their annual target excursion and picnic on Monday. The Company paraded about 130 muskets, and the day was enjoyed with considerable zest.

Lorillard's Musketeers, Capt. VAIL commanding, held their annual prize shooting on Monday, at East New-York. The day was duly celebrated, and the target practice excellent.

The Knickerbocker Guards, Capt. ARLAND, went on their eighteenth annual picnic and target excursion on Monday, at Elm Park, Staten Island, and excelled all previous efforts.

A CLERGYMAN IN COURT.

He is Charged with Picking a Lady's Pocket—Examination Before Justice Dodge—Statement of the Prisoner.

An account was published in the TIMES yesterday morning concerning the arrest of GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, an Episcopal Clergyman, charged with having picked the pocket of Mrs. CLARA J. MOORE, while in a Broadway stage. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination. He is an intelligent-looking young man, whose dress betokens his calling. He walked with a cane, and leaned upon the arm of a policeman, being lame from injuries he received at the time of his capture. Several clergymen were present among the spectators, and all appeared to feel a deep interest in the young man. ROGER A. PRYOR appeared as counsel in his behalf. The following is the complaint made against him:

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. MOORE.

CLARA J. MOORE, of No. 1,718 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, temporarily staying at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, deposes and says that on the 2d day of November, 1866, at the City of New-York and County of New-York, the following property which deponent had in the pocket of her dress, which she then and there wore as a portion of the clothing of her person, to wit: One pocket-book containing five United States National Bank notes of the value and denomination of $5 each—$25; one United States National Bank note of the value and denomination of $2; one United States National Bank note of the value and denomination of $1; and the sum of 91 cents in fractional currency and one cent piece—in all of the value of $28 91—the property of this deponent and her husband, BLOOMFIELD H. MOORE, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from deponent's possession in one of the Fifth-avenue stages, when at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and that the deponent has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said property was so taken and stolen by GEORGE L. WILLIAMS (now here) from the following facts, to wit: On the 2d day of November, 1866, deponent had the above described property in the right side pocket of her dress, she then and there wore as portion of the clothing of her person, and that at between 1 and 2 o'clock deponent got into one of the Fifth-avenue stages opposite the Metropolitan Hotel to ride up town; that the said WILLIAMS, after the deponent had ridden some distance got in the said stage and sat next to her on her right side, deponent's left side being toward the front of the stage and close to the window; that when the stage had arrived on Fifth-avenue, near the corner of Twenty-third-street, a lady who is at present unknown to deponent, and who sat nearly opposite to deponent in said stage, reached over and touched deponent on the knee, and said something which deponent did not hear; that at this time deponent's attention was attracted to WILLIAMS, who was making an effort to get out of said stage, and deponent saw that said lady had hold of him by the coat detaining him; that he succeeded in getting away from the grasp of said lady, when the said lady exclaimed to deponent "He's got your portmonnaie," and that a gentleman in said stage had caught hold of said WILLIAMS, who, however, succeeded in getting away from his grasp, and clear of the stage, and fell to the pavement; deponent then got out of the stage and found that the said WILLIAMS was being held by the said gentleman, whose name is MONROE F. GALE. That deponent approached said WILLIAMS and took his hat from his head, and said WILLIAMS then and there said to deponent, if you will let me go, I will give you your portmonnaie. Deponent said very well, give it to me then; that said WILLIAMS then put his hand in the breast pocket of his coat, and handed deponent the said pocket-book, which deponent identified as her property; that at the time Officer EDWARD R. DELAMATER, Roundsman of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, came up and arrested the said WILLIAMS, and he was conveyed to Police Headquarters. And deponent charges from these facts that the said WILLIAMS did on the said day in the said stage take and steal from her said pocket her said pocket-book and money; and on an examination of the said pocket of her dress, deponent found that it had been cut at the side with a long slit, and that twelve photographs, which she had in her said pocket, have not yet been found; and she prays that he may be dealt with according to law.

CLARA J. MOORE.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1866.
WILLIAM DODGE, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROUNDSMAN DELAMATER.

EDWARD R. DELAMATER, Roundsman of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that at ten minutes to two in the afternoon, his attention was attracted to a crowd of people at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street; that he saw a crowd of people and a man had hold of a man who gives his name as GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, who is now here. A man named GALE had hold of him, and said that the said WILLIAMS had picked a lady's pocket. That the lady was present. * * * That deponent saw said WILLIAMS hand to said CLARA a pocket-book, which she said he had stolen from her pocket. That deponent then arrested said WILLIAMS and took him to Police Headquarters.

EDWARD R. DELAMATER.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1866.
WILLIAM DODGE, Police Justice.

After having signed the above affidavit Mrs. MOORE expressed her willingness to withdraw the complaint, provided the accused would confess taking the pocketbook. This he declined doing, and made the following statement:

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

My name is GEORGE L. WILLIAMS; I am 36 years of age; was born at Fredericksburgh, Va.; I live at Suffolk, Va., and am by occupation a clergyman of the Episcopal Church; I had occasion to ride up town on business, and got in a stage and took a seat at the left hand side; I sat on that side simply because I could see more on that side going up. I paid my fare, and on adjusting myself in the seat for a comfortable ride, I discovered a pocketbook lying on a seat, the same seat I sat on, just behind the folds of Mrs. MOORE's dress; I took up the pocketbook, and put it in my pocket, intending to advertise it; on reaching my destination I started out of the stage, and was collared by a gentleman near the door; I struggled to get from him, and in doing so slipped on the pavement; I then learned that the pocketbook was in demand, and I said to the gentleman who had me, let me go and I will give up the pocketbook; the lady assenting to the proposition, recovered the pocket-book and started towards the stage; at this moment I found myself in the hands of a policeman. I am at present in New-York engaged in a school enterprise, and I most emphatically deny that I am guilty of the charge of stealing the pocketbook; I did not see the lady drop the pocket-book where I had found it, and had no reason to believe it to be hers.

The prisoner was then committed for examination on Monday next. The lady who called Mrs. MOORE's attention to the loss of her pocket-book in the stage, and who is at present unknown, would contribute to the administration of justice in this case by attending the examination on Monday and stating what she saw the prisoner doing in the stage.

TWO SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.

Three Brothers Suffocated in Their Beds—One Dead and the Others in a Critical Condition—A Defective Chimney the Cause.

A very singular occurrence took place yesterday morning, when three men were suffocated in their room while asleep in bed, one being quite dead when found and the others are still in a dangerous state of exhaustion. It appears that three brothers, named EPHRAIM, DANIEL and GEORGE SMITH, aged 23, 20 and 17 years respectively, have for some time occupied a double-bedded room at the Putnam County House, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. On Friday night, about midnight, they retired to bed in good health. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the chambermaid tried the door for the purpose of cleaning the room, but she failed to effect an entrance. Supposing the young men were yet abed she rapped loudly on the door, but received no answer.

As she was satisfied that there was some one still in the room, she informed the proprietor of the house, Mr. LAWRENCE KERR, who at once procured a ladder, climbed up to the window of the room and entered. A terrible sight met his eyes, for the three brothers lay in their bed, seemingly quite dead, and the room was crammed with a thick cloud of coal gas and smoke. Mr. KERR immediately opened the door and summoned the necessary assistance, when the insensible forms of the three men were removed to another room.

Medical aid was also summoned, and every effort made to resuscitate the brothers. GEORGE, the youngest, was found to be quite dead, but his brothers were partially revived by the application of the proper restoratives, and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. They were in a very critical condition, however, at a late hour last night.

Sergeant POLLEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, made sundry investigations yesterday in relation to the cause of the accident, and he discovered that last Summer, one J. W. WOOLLEY, a mason, of No. 365 Fourth-avenue, was employed to repair the chimneys of the hotel. In doing so this mason put a stone slab over two of the flues and built up another some two feet.

When the large stove in the basement was put up last week the pipe was run into one of those closed flues, and when the fire was lighted for the first time about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the escaping gas and smoke had to force its way from one flue into another in the effort to reach the open air, and finally emerged from the chimney through the grate leading into the room occupied by the SMITH's, resulting in the accident already described.

Both GEORGE and DANIEL SMITH were compositors and were employed at No. 6 Cedar-street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Several Young Boys Injured by the Explosion of Cannon Powder Picked Up in the Street.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue yesterday by the sudden explosion of a small fire ignited by a crowd of small boys in the street, by which eight or ten were severely injured. It appears that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon several little boys, whose parents reside in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, while playing in that street, picked up a quantity of small coal, as they supposed, and commenced collecting all they could find for the purpose of building a fire. After doing so and igniting the material so collected the children gathered round the embryo fire in high glee. As they so stood huddled together the black mass suddenly exploded, proving to be cannon or blasting powder, and seriously injured the following named boys: OTTO FORD, aged 4 years; CHARLES LAWRENCE, 12 years; RUDOLPH FORD, 4 years; THOMAS CASEY, 7 years; GEO. NICHOLS, 6 years; JAS. WATERS, 4 years; and GEORGE WATERS, 7 years. The Twenty-first Precinct Police were soon on the ground, and carried all the children to the Station-house, where Drs. HOYD and GEMAN dressed their injuries. The physicians state that none of the children are fatally injured. After receiving proper treatment, the parents assumed charge of their offspring, and removed them to their several residences. How this cannon powder came to be thus carelessly scattered in the street could not be ascertained. The accident was a very peculiar one, and it is fortunate that it was not of a more serious character.

The Presentation of Medals to the Soldiers and Sailors.

The Common Council of Brooklyn, some time since, appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of procuring medals for the veteran soldiers and sailors, who had enlisted, and were credited to the Kings County quota during the war. The medals are of bronze—oval in form, and neat in appearance, but of little intrinsic value. Still, the badge of honer is much sought for. Every soldier or sailor wants one, and all have applied for them, either personally or by friends. In consequence of the distinguished consideration in which Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT are held, gold medals were prepared for them. Admiral FARRAGUT received the badge in person on Fort Greene, on the 25th ult., but Gen. GRANT being unable to be present, on the occasion, was presented with a gold badge at his headquarters in Washington, in presence of his entire staff and Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, by Capt. CHAS. SHURIG, a one-armed veteran of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., which served with distinction during the war. The General was highly pleased with the reception of the medal, and was very complimentary in his remarks to Capt. SHURIG. The following is a copy of the correspondence in relation to the presentation of the medals to the distinguished commanders:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the City of Brooklyn, I have the honor of forwarding to you a gold medal, an exact counterpart of one in bronze, presented upon the 25th inst., to the veteran soldiers and sailors who so nobly represented Kings County in the late war.

In our attempt to honor these men, we could not fail to remember the great General who so successfully led our armies to final and complete victory.

Assuring you of the deep respect and gratitude which are felt for you by all classes of citizens, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The response of Gen. GRANT is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED SATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the gold medal, counterpart of bronze, and presented to the veteran soldiers and sailors of Kings County on the 25th inst.

Too much honor cannot be done the brave men who left their homes and made every sacrifice to serve their country; but we who were educated at Government expense for just such exposure, do but a sworn duty, when we take upon ourselves the dangers and trials of the battle field. We, graduates of West Point, are not entitled to the meed of respect paid by the citizens of Kings County to her brave veterans for the mere performance of a duty. This mark of your esteem is, therefore, all the more gratifying because, whether deserved or not, it indicates, as does the kindly tone of the letter borne by Capt. CHARLES SCHURIG, conveying the medal, an appreciation of my humble efforts in behalf of our country, beyond my claims.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

To Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Admiral FARRAGUT's response is given in the following terms:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.
No. 113 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.

To His Honor the Mayor and Members of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender you my very sincere thanks for the unexpected compliment you were pleased to pay me on the 25th inst., in presenting me with a gold medal on an occasion intended to mark the appreciation of the citizens of Kings County for the veteran soldiers and sailors of their county, who had served in the army and navy during the late rebellion.

Not being a citizen of King's County, I had no claim to share in the honors of that day, and can, therefore, only the more deeply appreciate the kindly feeling exhibited to me on that occasion, and which appreciation I endeavored, verbally, to express at the time of the presentation.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. H. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

Protestant Episcopal Evangelical Meetings.

The yearly Evangelical meetings of the Protestant Episcopal Church are always interesting occasions. The object of these gatherings is to promote the cause of Evangelical religion through the medium of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the movement is led by some of the best minds and by the most popular Bishops and ministers of the denomination. It is deemed the more necessary by the efforts now being made to so modify the style of public worship as to make it conform to the new ideas of what are technically known as Tractarians, and in imitation of some of the forms of the Roman Catholic style of worship. The bishops and ministers who are identified with the evangelical movement fraternize freely with the clergymen of other evangelical denominations. The meetings for the present year are to commence on Wednesday, the 7th inst., and to continue for three days. The following programme will serve as a guide to the public, who are invited to attend all the meetings announced:

WEDNESDAY.

10½ o'clock A. M.—Meeting for Prayer in the room of the Clerical Association, No. 3 Bible House.
12 o'clock M.—Business Meeting of the American Church Missionary Society, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue . and Tenth-street.
7½ o'clock, P. M.—Anniversary Exercises of the American Church Missionary Society, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue, corner of Tenth-street.

THURSDAY.

10½ o'clock, A. M.—Meeting for Prayer in the room of the Clerical Association, No. 3 Bible House.
12 o'clock, M.—Business Meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society in the Church of the Ascension.
7½ o'clock P. M.—Anniversary Exercises of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, in the Church of the Ascension.

FRIDAY.

10½ o'clock A. M.—Meeting for Prayer in the room of the Clerical Association, No. 3 Bible House.
12 o'clock M.—Clerical Association Breakfast, at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.
7½ o'clock P. M.—Public meeting under the auspices of the Clerical Association, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and East Forty-second-street.

Among those who have been invited the following persons are expected to address the meeting: Bishops McIlvaine, Johns, Eastburn, A. Lee, Payne, of Africa, H. W. Lee, Vail, Williams, of China; Rev. Drs. Tyng, Newton, Schenck, Pratt, Bancroft, Jay Cooke, Esq., Felix R. Bennet, Esq.

The Committee on Hospitals consists of Revs. JOHN COTTON SMITH, STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WM. T. SABINE and J. HOWARD SMITH; and they announce that the clergy and laity from a distance are to apply, on their arrival in the city, at No. 3 Bible House, when places of entertainment will be duly provided for them. No less than eight Bishops are among the persons expected to be present at these meetings, and to take part in the public meeting under the auspices of the Clerical Association on Friday evening. The exercises throughout will doubtless be interesting, and on that account well attended.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last, at 3:30 P. M., JAMES LENOX, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., NORMAN WHITE and JAMES SUYDAM, Esqrs.

Rev. NATHAN L. RICE, D.D., read the 80th Psalm and offered prayer.

Eight new auxiliaries were recognized; two in Michigan, two in West Virginia, and one in each of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Communications were received from C. M'CULLOCH, Esq., Valparaiso, with thanks for a grant of funds for Bible work in Chili; from Rev. C. JACKSON, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, desiring copies of the Sclavic and Bulgarian and Sclavic Testaments, when printed; from Mr. ANDO M. MILNE, Rosario, and Rev. Dr. GOODFELLOW, Buenos Ayres, as to the progress of the work in the Argentine Confederation; from Rev. I. M. PRESTON, of the Gaboon Mission, stating the successful distribution of Scriptures, granted some years ago, supposed to have been lost; from Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, of the same mission, stating the progress in translating the Bible into the Mpongwe language, portions of the New Testament having been printed already; from Rev. Dr. HEPBURN, Yokohama, in regard to translating the Scriptures into Japanese; from Rev. H. A. WILDER, Umtwalumi, with accounts of the distribution of the Scriptures in the Zulu language.

Grants of books were made to the extent of 6,523 volumes, beside books to the value of $3,100 to various Societies in the Southern States for the supply of the destitute. The books granted were in English, Spanish and Arabic, and for different localities for the Southern States, for Liberia, for the Gaboon and Sherbro Missions, all in Africa, and for South America, and two volumes in raised letters for the blind.

Agents were appointed for Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, and Texas, thus supplying every Southern State under the supervision of this Society with an agent. An additional colporteur was authorized for the Argentine Confederation.

A memorial paper was presented by the Committee previously appointed on the death of FRANCIS HALL, Esq., late a Vice-President of this Society. On its adoption, affecting remarks were made by several members of the Board.

FENIANISM.—We are informed that the Fenian raid on Ireland has actually commenced, and that yesterday "Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN BAGLEY and staff, and the field officers of the Sarsfield Brigade I. R. A.," sailed for Ireland. They go by the way of Bremen, and will await in that port the arrival of C. O. I. R. STEPHENS before hurling the Irish Republican army upon its native bogs. The staff of "General" BAGLEY consists of Irish, French, German and American officers, none of whose names have, as yet, been made famous by the warlike deeds of their owners. We may expect to hear more of them, either from the field of battle or from English prisons, "before the new year dawns," Mr. STEPHENS having decided that the fight is to begin previous to that time.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Seven-Octave Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for same at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON for the complexion and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Louisville Journal.*

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition this week, bronze articles, retailed at wholesale prices. All our fancy articles at equally low rates.

MARRIED.

ROECK—THERIOTT.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Preston, JULES E. ROECK, of Stockholm, Sweden, to CELINE MARY, only daughter of the late Augustus B. Theriott, of this City.

DIED.

BANTA.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, of pneumonia, HARRIET LOUISA, wife of C. Vreeland Banta, and daughter of the late Peter J. Bogert, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, at No. 134 West 4th-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM A. FRANCIS, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M. at Calvary Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., on West 23d-st.

HULL.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, SOLOMON L. HULL, Counselor-at-law, of this City, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LOWRY.—In New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, after a long and painful illness, HENRIETTA OLIVIA LOWRY, only daughter of Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday evening, Nov. 2, CATHARINE, infant daughter of Harvey M. and Catharine Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Green-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn. Take De Kalb-av. car from Fulton Ferry.

ODELL.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Nov. 3, WILLIAM T. ODELL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's (Abram Odell) residence, No. 339 West 32d-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

RYER.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 3, RANDOLPH RYER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 142 West 22d-st.

SECOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, FRANCIS, son of Charles A. and Lydia Secor, aged 28 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 418 5th-av. His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

TALCOTT.—On Friday evening, Nov. 2, ELIZABETH, widow of Noah Talcott, in her 80th year.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, Wm. W., Fredk. L. and David W. Talcott, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M.

WINSLOW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 9, suddenly, at No. 27 Green Park, Bath, England, HANNAH ANN, wife of Rev. Octavius Winslow, D. D., of Bath, England, and only daughter of Zebedee King, of New-York, U. S.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

UNION CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JOHN J. SHAW.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of the Eleventh Assembly District, utterly disgusted with the corrupt machinery, schemes, plots and plans of the parties who so persistently manage to control our primaries, and deeming the nominations thus far made (by both parties) in this district entirely unsatisfactory, and the antecedents of the candidates not commending them to our support; and desirous of being represented in the State Legislature by a gentleman of excellent acquirements and high moral character, do recommend to our electors Gen. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN as our candidate for Assembly, and ask for him the support of our voters, without reference to party.

Gen. Van Buren is well known in this community as a gentleman of unsullied reputation, of large experience as a legislator, and as a most eloquent advocate of the best interests of the City. His fearless assaults upon the corruptions of the City Government, while a member of the Assembly, two Winters since, and his valuable services to the people, met the unqualified approval of all good citizens.

If elected to the next Legislature, he will be found a firm opponent to any and all schemes calculated to increase the burden of taxation, and an earnest advocate of all proper measures to rid the City from the influence of the corrupt ring, through whose instrumentality our City taxes have been increased from $8,000,000 to $18,000,000 within about ten years.

WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. NETTLETON,
JOSIAH T. KENDALL,	R. L. LUCKEY,
RICHARD MOTT,	THOS. M. SHERWOOD,
A. M. COFFIN,	L. A. DOWLEY,
WM. A. WHITBECK,	GEORGE BLISS, JR.,
JOHN H. BIRD,	RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	DR. J. H. FOSTER,
CHAS. A. PEABODY,	B. T. BABBETT,
E. W. CHESTER,	RICHARD MURPHY,
PARKER HANDY,	ARNOLD TANZER,
THOS. M. SHEPARD,	J. M. CROSS,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	M. M. HENRY,
ROSS W. WOOD	GEORGE FULTON,
FRANK S. ALLEN,	A. T. BUTLER,
J. NELSON LUCKEY,	EGBERT GUERNSEY,
THOS. C. POST,	JED FRYE,
E. R. TREMAIN,	WM. HULBERT,
T. G. CHURCHILL,	JACOB H. HERRICK,
STEPHEN HYATT,	THEODORE HUSTED,
J. LATHROP,	E. W. COLEMAN,
J. O. BENNETT,	D. T. ALBERTSON,
J. W. RANNEY,	And numerous others.

In the above are the 1st and 2d Vice-Presidents of the Republican Association and the Chairman and 20 members of the Executive Committee.

DEMOCRATS, BE NOT DECEIVED.

To the Democratic and unprejudiced electors of the 6th Congressional District, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A portion of those who assume to represent the Democratic and Conservative element in this Congressional District have in the most unjust manner presented and attempted to impose upon you as a candidate for your representative in Congress Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's political record is so utterly repulsive to Democrats, his support of the most obnoxious and arbitrary acts of special and partisan legislation, as well as his open and bitter opposition to great Democratic principles, are so well known that no honest, truthful well-wisher to those principles can under any possible circumstance tolerate or vote for him.

This nomination, so offensive in itself, culminates and assumes the proportion of a gross outrage, when we remember it was consummated in the face of an earnest, well-defined and firmly-expressed protest from almost the entire Democracy of the district; that, notwithstanding the hot indignation of an intelligent community thoroughly aroused and outspoken, these pretended leaders refused to listen to your protest, and added to the outrage the insult of an open defiance or your wishes, and boldly tell you that you shall not have a Democrat to represent you in the council of the nation in this hour of its greatest need.

For the above reasons, and firmly believing the emergency requires the election of a representative perfectly reliable, and fully expressing in his record and by his personal integrity the time-honored principles that form the base of an opposition to a proscriptive and dominant party, and believing it to be our imperative duty to administer a severe rebuke to those who have been bitterly faithless to the trust reposed in them, we feel constrained to issue this address, and call upon every Democrat to resist and repudiate the corrupt and dangerous bargain involved in this offensive, disguised and insulting nomination.

Fellow-citizens: In conformity with deep-seated and earnest convictions of duty, we feel impelled to ask your support in behalf of an honored and respected gentleman, the only Democrat in nomination, in whom we all may have confidence and faith,

HON. GEO. STEVENSON.

We believe his legislative experience, social position, his consistent record and life-long devotion to Democratic conservative principles, entitle him to the faithful support of every well-meaning citizen in the District. Your undivided support, which assures his election, will be the just means of rebuking a great outrage, not to say fraud, and will save us from the disgrace of electing a Radical who declares himself to be "Blacker than the blackest night."

M. B. Spaulding,	A. Barmore,
H. P. Liscomb,	William Hawkes,
William Fette,	W. H. Montanye,
H. Duchardt,	Lewis R. Ryers,
Samuel T. Munson,	Philip R. Wilkins,
Conklin L. Martin,	Richard Fitzpatrick,
Wortendike E. Hopper,	Peter Welch,
George Devling,	Adam Olt,
George Schaeffer,	James Cassidy,
James McCabe,	Jacob Gerhardt,
Michael Doris,	J. B. Cohen,
C. B. Greenough,	John Weierig,
Emil Unger,	Peter Sutor,
John Mole,	Adam Schumacher,
Jac. Arnold,	Gust. Nehrig,
John Book,	Jacob Schwarz,
Christ. Hock,	George Zip,
Wilh. Geist,	Adam Knoblock,
Consul Louis Burgher,	Heinh Olt,
Franz Unger,	

and others.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT, THERE ARE TWO REPUBLICANS NOMINATED AGAINST ONE DEMOCRAT. VICTORY WILL BE EASY AND SURE IF YOU VOTE FOR THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE,
Hon. GEORGE STEVENSON.

Citizens of the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards favoring the above will please send or leave their names and addresses at the Headquarters, No. 183 West 14th-st., adjoining 8th-av.

CITY POLITICS.

The following is a well-deserved compliment from some of the most eminent lawyers of the City, and what is to be observed, many of them are Republican lawyers, like the Ex-Surrogate Bradford and Ex-United States Senator Truman Smith:

JOHN McCOOL'S RECORD.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

The undersigned, Counselors-at-Law and Conveyancers of the City of New-York, most cheerfully certify to the prompt and correct manner in which the business of the Register's Office has been transacted during the term of JOHN McCOOL, Esq., and believe that the best interests of the public will be promoted by continuing him in office for another term:

ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	R. L. LARREMORE,
RICH. EMMET,	HULL & ARNOLD,
WM. C. WETMORE,	STILLWELL & SWAN,
G. R. I. BOWDON,	THOS. J. J. CAHILL,
TRUMAN SMITH,	WM. S. HASCALL,
ALBERT MATHEWS,	A. R. MORGAN,
GEO. SHEA,	F. BYRNE,
WILLIAM A. BOYD,	HENRY GOLDSMITH,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,	FRED'K SMYTH.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, 6th, 10th, 14th and 17th Wards: NELSON TAYLOR.

POLITICAL.

STAND BY CONGRESS!

REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
REUBEN E. FENTON.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN T. HAYT.
FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR,
GEN. JOHN HAMMOND.

COUNTY TICKET.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJ.-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER.
FOR REGISTER,
GEN. CHARLES G. HALPINE.
FOR RECORDER,
JOHN SEDGWICK.
FOR SURROGATE,
JAMES M. SMITH.
FOR CORONER,
LOUIS NAUMANN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.
IVth District—HORACE GREELEY.
Vth District—ENEAS ELLIOTT.
VIth District—CHARLES S. SPENCER.
VIIth District—GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
VIIIth District—LE GRAND B. CANNON.
IXth District—WILLIAM A. DARLING.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1—Michael J. Cowen.	12—William Lynch.
2—George Ross.	13—Benjamin C. Wandell.
3—William O'Brien.	14—Alexander H. Mulligan.
4—John J. Blair.	15—Francis M. Curry.
5—John J. Shaw.	16—Henry Beeny.
6—	17—Wilson Berryman.
7—Edward Mitchell.	18—George F. Noyes.
8—George W. Anderson.	19—Charles H. Kitchell.
9—Norman Stratton.	20—Adolf Levinger.
10—Owen Murphy.	21—William H. Decamp.
11—John V. Gridley.	

The above are the Regular Republican Union Nominations for the City and County of New-York.
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman Republican Union General Committee.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHAS. S. STRONG, } Secretaries.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Treasurer Republican Union General Committee.
WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman Republican Union Executive Committee.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Republican Union State Central Com.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.
BEN FIELD,
Chairman Executive Com. State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
FOR SUPERVISOR,
GERSON N. HERRMAN.

MOZART, TAMMANY AND CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
FRANK A. RANSOM.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
XIth DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL.

DEMOCRATIC UNION COUNTY TICKET
For Register—CHARLES G. HALPINE.
For Recorder—JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Surrogate—JAMES M. SMITH.
For Supervisor—PATRICK J. McALEAR.
For Coroner—WM. SCHIRMER.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chair'n County Conve'n.
JOHN SIGERSON, P. H. McDONOUGH, EDW'D MONTAGUE, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION,
FOR CONGRESS,
SIXTH DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, JOSEPH SOUDER, Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Bounded by 26th-st., Madison-av., 40th-st. and East River.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
COL. GEORGE F. NOYES.
C. PULLMAN, President.
ERASTUS F. MEAD, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, } Vice Presidents.
JAMES LANE, WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.

VOTE FOR THE BOY IN BLUE.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJOR-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Formerly Major of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York City.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union State Committee.
JAMES TERWILLEGER,
Secretary Union State Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DECAMP.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND VETERANS' NOMINATION.
Seventh Congressional District, (11th and 17th Wards.)
For Member of Congress,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS,
The only Democratic Candidate,
HON. GEORGE STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS,
Tammany, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Union.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES BLAUVELT.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
CHARLES H. KITCHEL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
OWEN MURPHY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Gen. C. W. DARLING, Secretaries

A CARD.—IT HAVING REACHED MY EAR that a report is being circulated, and will be published, by unscrupulous persons, that I intend to withdraw from the canvass for Supervisor, I take this method to say distinctly that I shall be a candidate until the closing of the polls on Tuesday night.
JOS. B. TAYLOR, cor. Greenwich and Jay sts.
Of the firm of John Taylor's Sons, Brewers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

A CARD.

A young clergyman and wife, of liberal views and social dispositions, engaged in charitable efforts, would like to spend a year or two with a family centrally located, who can spare a room or two, with board or without, on moderate terms. Address CLERGYMAN, Station D.

BALTIMORE EXCITEMENT CAN BE subdued by the use of BROWNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK, the great cough remedy; cures bronchitis, asthma, incipient consumption, whooping cough, croup, and all the affections of the throat and chest. Depot No. 160 William-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. H. De MORA, A PRESBYTER of the Protestant Episcopal Church will celebrate Divine service and preach in the Spanish tongue, at Trinity Chapel, in 25th-st., near Broadway, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and on every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at the same hour.

MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND WILL SPEAK at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum will hold a public session at 2½ P. M. Seats free and all invited.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. At 3 P. M., discussion—*Is the Bible of Divine Origin?* At 8 P. M. a religio-philosophical lecture on *The Divinity of Christ.* Circle every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL ANNIVERSARIES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The American Church Missionary Society's seventh anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 7th instant, in Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

The Evangelical Knowledge Society, Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING next, 8th instant, in same church at same hour.

The Clerical Association of the P. E. Church; public meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, 9th instant, in Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

Meetings for prayer each morning at 10½ o'clock, in No. 3 Bible House, and for business at 12 o'clock, in Church of the Ascension, Bishops McILVAINE, JOHNS, EASTBURN, A. LEE, PAYNE, of Africa; H. W. IVES, NAIL, WILLIAMS, of China; Rev. Drs. TYNG, NEWTON, POTTER, of Boston; SCHENCK, BANCROFT, JAY COOK, Esq., and others, will make addresses. Every meeting is freely open to the public.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, on the nature and the importance at this age of great national demonstrations of the faith. Morning—*Death on the Pale Horse*—Rev. vi., 8. Evening—*Truth on the White Horse*—Rev. xix., 11, at Argus Hall, No. 800 Broadway. Divine Services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Subject of discourse SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, *The Power of Prayer.* SUNDAY EVENING there will be held the Sunday-school Monthly Concert, at which there will be addresses from several distinguished speakers. Residence of pastor, No. 163 East 58th-st., 2d door west of 3d-av. Pastor's study, Chapel building, 3d story.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Class meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. PHILLIP PHILLIPS, the renowned singer, will give a concert of sacred music on MONDAY NEXT at 7½ P. M., at this church. The anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—THE annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society will be delivered at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN; Bible class exercises and expository preaching by the pastor, Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES at 3½ P. M., and preaching by the same at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th inst. corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and Concert of Prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING.—REV. J. B. COOK, of Binghamton, N. J., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and for the Second Advent Church, worshipping in Cooper Institute at 3 P. M. Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock P. M. in Church No. 108 West 24th-st. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Rhetoric of Divine Feeling,* as expressed in the New Testament. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*Christ's Piercing Cry of Desertion,* being fourth in the course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered on the cross.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. PARSONS; prayer meeting at 6, preaching at 7½ o'clock. As this will probably be his last sermon for some time, he wishes all the members and their families to be present, and all who can come to hear his warning voice.

AT THE REQUEST OF A NUMBER OF the Parishioners of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector, will repeat the sermons on *Ecce Homo* and *The Unities of the Bible.* The former will be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, and the latter on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency and sweet music of these children.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—North side, between 7th and 8th avs. Divine service SUNDAY, 3d inst., (D. V.) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Seventh Article of the Creed; Christ Judging the World.*

CHURCH OF RESURRECTION, 35TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—The fifth anniversary sermon will be preached in the MORNING by the Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D. A special collection. Rev. D. F. WARREN, of Elizabeth, will preach in the EVENING. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—During the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Drs. SHEDD and HITCHCOCK. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Dr. HITCHCOCK having just returned from Europe, is expected to preach next SUNDAY MORNING.

REV. JOHN MILES (MANY YEARS Chaplain of the Albany Bethel) will preach at the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. MILES will also attend the Conference meeting THIS EVENING at the same place. Seats all free, and no collections.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—The Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold divine service at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. WM. F. MORGAN, RECTOR of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THERE WILL BE divine service in the Chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. T. K. CONRAD will preach on SUNDAY. A collection will be made for the benefit of the institution.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. ABBOTT KITREDGE. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Sermon on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Young People's Bible Class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in the above church on SABBATH, Nov. 4, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited

SPIRITUALISM SHOWN UP.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Proofs from the Bible that Spiritualism is an Abominable Delusion.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine worship at the French Church, Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE the Young Men's Association will be preached at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., by Rev. B. R. VAN KLEECK, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. HALLECK WILL DISCOURSE BEfore the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Spiritual Needs of the Present Age.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Public are invited.

REV. T. EDWARD BROWN WILL preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, Stanton-st. Baptist Church, between Christie and Forsyth sts., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, 1866, at 10½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS, Bishop of China, will preach at St. George's Mission Chapel, (19th-st., near 1st-av.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock. A special collection will be made.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, on *The Progressive Life and Law of a Divine Revelation.* Sabbath morning service at 10½ o'clock

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Small hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

FREE METHODIST SOCIETY.—MRS. JANE DUNNING, of Binghamton, N. Y., will preach at No. 209 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Society will meet at the above place until further notice.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CHAPEL—6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Duty of the Citizens of this City in Reference to the Approaching Election.* Preaching also at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. B. SING; in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Bishop KINGSLEY. Seats free, and a hearty welcome to all.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMERTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, 1866. A Circle at 10½ A. M.; Conference at 3 P. M., and a Lecture at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will preach SUNDAY.

SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY and thereafter as stated supply.

REV. DR. SPRAGUE, OF ALBANY, will preach in the Rutger Presbyterian Church, (Dr. KREBS',) corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—LESSONS FOR THE Clergy on Marriage and Divorce. Lecture at Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, 3½ P. M., by Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH.

WANTED—TO RENT, THREE SEATS IN Grace Church, not near the door [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3, 1866.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	114¾	300	At. Mail S. Co....	129
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	107⅝	500	do............	128
60,000	do............	107⅝	1050	do............	127
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65		200	do............	127⅜
	New Issue......	110⅜	500	do............	127⅞
12,500	do............	110	50	Pac. M. St. Co....	244⅞
8,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s..R.	100⅛	25	do..........	245⅛
500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		42	do............	245
	First Ser...Sm.	107⅜	100	do............	244
14,000	do............	107⅜	10	Adams' Ex. Co...	83
2,000	do.....2d Ser.	107⅜	70	do............	82
25,000	do.....3d Ser.	106	200	Cary Improve't....	13⅞
24,000	N. Car. 6s, New..	62	200	do............	13⅞
20,000	do............	62¼	900	Bruns. Land........	9
10,000	do............	61½	400	Lehigh & Sus......	4½
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s......	79⅞	200	Union Nav. Co.....	114½
25,000	Missouri 6s......	86⅞	700	Boston W. Pr......	33
5,000	do...........s5	86⅞	100	N. Y. Central......	119⅜
22,000	do............	87	100	do............	119½
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		600	do..........s10	119½
	Issue..........	90	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	75⅞
20,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	72¼	100	Erie Railroad......	84⅞
2,000	Conn. State 6s...	100	550	do............	84½
1,000	Brooklyn Park L.	98	500	do............	84⅞
60,000	O. & M. Cer.....	35½	600	do............	84½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93½	100	Hudson R. R.......	126⅞
2,000	Erie 3d M........	99½	30	N. Y. & N. H......	116
3,000	do............	99½	3700	Reading R........	117⅜
2,000	Erie 4th M.......	94	1700	do............	117⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. Con.		100	Mich. Cen.........	116⅞
	Conv. Bds......	84⅝	800	M. S. & N. I. R....	93⅝
2,000	Al. & T. H. Inc...	78	1200	do............	93⅝
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	90	200	Ill. Cen. R........	126⅝
2,000	do............	90¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts......	94
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M...	102⅞	25	Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	113
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	105	800	Chi. & N. W........	58
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs......	105⅛	200	do............	57⅞
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	98	800	do............	57⅞
3,000	C. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s.	94½	500	do............	57½
1,000	do............	94½	200	do............	57⅞
2,000	do............	94½	500	Chi. & N. W. P....	80⅝
10,000	do............	94	800	do............	80½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d..	83	200	do............	80
8,000	Mariposa 1st....	43	400	Cleve. & Tol.......	120⅝
7,000	Mor. & Essex 1st..	95½	100	Chic. & R. I........	111⅜
40	Cen. N. Bank......	112	400	do............	111⅛
100	Cumb. Coal. P.....	67	300	Mil. & St. P.......	64⅝
300	do............	67⅛	300	do............	64½
100	Canton Co.........	56	400	do............	64
800	do............	56½	100	do............	63⅞
300	Amer. Coal........	72⅛	75	do............	63⅞
200	do............	73	200	Mar. & C. 1st P....	41½
100	Wilks. Coal........	71	150	H. & St. J........	58
400	do............	70⅛	200	do............	59
200	do............	71	100	do............	59⅜
60	do............	70	200	H. & St. J. Pr......	69
100	do............	70⅜	75	Mil. & St. P.......	63⅛
100	Spring M. Coal....	84	100	Tol., Wab. & W....	54
40	West. U. Tel.......	52⅜	600	P., Ft. W. & C.....	110⅜
700	do............	52⅞	700	Alt. & T. H........	52⅛
100	Quick. Min.......	55⅛	100	Chic. & Alt........	111⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.....	31	200	do............	111⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.....	78			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '63	110⅝	200	Erie R............	83⅝
90,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	107½	1000	do............	83⅝
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107⅜	500	do............	83⅝
5,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65		100	do.........s60	81
	New issue......	110⅜	500	Reading R........	117½
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		200	do............	117⅞
	Third Ser......	106	300	do............	117
4,000	Missouri 6s......	87⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	93
10,000	Ohio & M. C......	35⅝	800	do............	92⅞
20,000	do............	35	700	do..........b3	93
40,000	do............	34⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	93¼
100	Cum. Coal. P......	67½	100	Chi. & N. W. P.....	80
300	Adams Ex. Co......	83	100	Tol., W. & W......	54½
200	Mar. Min. Co.......	14	400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	120⅝
200	West. U. Tel.......	53	200	Chic. & R. I.......	110½
200	At. Mail S. Co.....	127	200	do............	110¼
100	Boston W. P......	33⅛	1000	do............	110⅞
100	do............	33⅜	500	P., F. W. & C......	110⅜
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	243⅞	200	Alt. & T. H........	52⅞
100	N. Y. Cen..........	119⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.......	63⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....b3	35¾	1800	Reading R........	117¼
900	Boston W. P......	32⅜	500	do............	117⅜
600	Rutland Mar......	29¾	500	do..........b10	117⅝
400	do............	29¾	1200	do............	117¾
100	do..........s15	29	400	do..........b10	117⅝
100	do..........b3	29¼	600	do..........c	117⅝
100	do..........b10	29¼	200	do..........b5	117⅝
800	Cum. Coal.........	68	2100	do............	117⅝
600	do..........c	68	1200	Mich. S. & N. I....	93⅝
500	do..........c	67½	200	do..........s3	93⅞
200	do..........s3	68	500	do..........b3	93⅜
300	do............	67¾	600	do............	93⅜
100	Wilksbarre Coal...	72¼	200	do..........b10	93⅜
200	do............	73	200	do..........s3	93⅞
100	do..........b30	73¼	200	Cleve. & Tol......	120⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co..s5	55¾	100	do..........b30	120⅝
800	do..........b10	55½	500	do............	120½
100	Mariposa Pr......	30¼	500	do..........b30	121
100	At. Mail S. C.....	125	800	Chi. R. I. & P....	111⅛
300	do............	124	200	do..........s3	111⅛
100	Pac. Mail S. Co...	242	300	Chic. & N. W......	59¾
100	West. U. Tel......	52⅜	500	do............	59¾
200	New-York Cen.....	119⅜	400	do............	59⅝
100	do..........c	119⅜	2800	do............	59
100	Erie Railroad.....	85	500	do..........s12m	59
400	do..........c	85	1500	do............	58⅞
500	do..........s3	84⅞	600	do..........c	58⅞
500	do..........b3	85	200	do..........c	59
800	do..........c	84⅞	400	do............	59⅝
500	Tol., W. & W......	55	200	Chic. & N. W. P....	81
200	Mich. Cen. R......	117	200	do..........c	80⅞
400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94⅜	100	do..........b3	81
200	do..........s3	94⅜	200	do..........b10	81
400	do..........c	94⅜	500	do............	80⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer......	35¾	500	Reading R........	117⅝
10,000	do..........s3	35⅝	300	do..........s3	117⅝
100	Boston W. P......	33	100	Tol., W. & W......	54
500	do............	33⅛	100	do............	53⅞
200	do............	33⅛	100	M. S. & N. I......	92⅞
100	Rutland Mar......	29⅛	300	do..........b3	93
200	Cum. Coal.........	67⅛	500	do..........s3	92¾
500	Wilkes. Coal......	72	500	do..........b3	92⅞
500	Quick. Min. Co....	55⅜	500	do..........b30	93
100	Mar. Pref.........	31	400	Clev. & Pitts......	93⅞
300	do............	30⅞	600	do..........b10	93⅞
100	do..........b3	30⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol......	120¾
300	At. M. S. Co......	128⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P....	110⅞
200	do............	128	200	do..........s3	110⅞
100	do............	127⅞	300	Chic. & N. W......	58⅞
100	do..........s3	127⅞	200	do..........c	58⅞
100	West. U. Tel......	52⅞	200	do............	58⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.........	119⅞	200	do............	58
800	Erie R........b3	83⅞	200	do............	58⅞
800	do............	83⅞	500	do............	58⅞
400	do..........s3	83⅞	200	do..........s3	58⅞
500	do..........b3	83⅞	500	do............	58⅞
300	do............	83⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. P....	80⅞
100	do..........c	83⅞	200	P., F. W. & C....c	110⅞

SATURDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced to-day to 148⅛ @¼ ℔ cent. The early sales were 147⅝@¾, but the sensational telegrams from Baltimore were used to stimulate the upward movement. The French steamer carried out to-day $382,850 in Gold bars. Other steamers sailing at the same time, $401,769; making altogether for the week, $947,944. There was no export demand for American Gold Coin. We hear that the market is not yet cleared of all the Gold bars recently received from California. The shipments would probably have been larger in this line but for the rather dull demand for Exchange for this day's mail.

The market for Money was fairly active, at previous rates to the Stock Brokers on Railway and Miscellaneous Collateral. On the Public Funds advances are freely made, when required, at 4 ℔ cent., but nearly all descriptions are in such quick demand, especially the 5-20s of 1862, and the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, that the great dealers on Wall-street have no occasion to borrow much on their surplus supplies. The '62s sold at 110⅝ ex-dividend, and '65s Consolidated 110⅛@110¼ ℔ cent.

The Customs receipts in Gold for the week at the Treasury Office amount to $2,415,000, and the Gold Interest paid out to $8,285,000.

The Stock Exchange was again very active on the Railway, Steamship and other Miscellaneous Shares. On some descriptions, like Northwest and Erie, the fluctuations were quite frequent, and at one time the list generally manifested weakness. Only one regular session of the Boards was held as usual on Saturday. At 3:30 o'clock in the Long Room, and subsequently the sales on Broad-street placed the quotations about as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	100⅜	100½	Northwest......	61¼	59⅞
U. S. 5-20s......	110¾	110⅞	N. West Pref....	81⅞	80⅞
U. S. 7.30s......	107⅞	107⅞	Rock Island......	111⅞	110⅞
N. Y. Central....	119⅞	120	Fort Wayne......	111⅞	110⅞
Erie............	85¾	84⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	68	67⅞
Hudson..........	126	125⅞	Quicksilver......	56⅞	55⅞
Reading..........	117⅞	117⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	52⅞	52⅞
Mich. Southern...	93⅞	93⅞	Mariposa Pref....	30⅞	31
Illinois Central...	126	126	Ohio Certificates	35⅞	35⅞
Pittsburgh......	94	93⅞	American Gold...	147⅞	148⅞
Tennessee 6s....	72¾	72⅞	Bills on London.	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	120	Metropolitan......	129
Union..............	124	Peoples'..........	125
Phenix.............	108	Commonwealth......	110
Butchers & Drovers.	127	Park..............	148
Commerce..........	118	Central National....	112
Pacific.............	160	Fourth National....	109
Bank of N. America.	110	Ninth National.....	118
Hanover............	111	Tenth National.....	104

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883......	93½	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	96	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est....	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n....	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	87½
Erie 1st mort. 1878......	105¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M....	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883..	99	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort....	101
Erie 7s. 4th mort.. 1880.	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort.. 1888.	94	N. J. Central 2d M.....	103
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f. '85.	105	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.....	90
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st M. 6s '82.	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	76
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M..	105	Chi. & Al. 1st M.......	100½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96	Chi. & Al. income......	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875....	105	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf..	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in..	78	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund....	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	92½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.....	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	86½
Cons. 7 p. c. conv.......	84½	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M......	92
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	100	Joliet & Chic. 1st m....	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M.......	100	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.......	92	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc...	50
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext....	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	79½	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.......	102

The European Circular of L. P. MORTON & Co., of this morning, remarks on these bonds:

"The new issue of Five-twenties of 1865 are attracting considerable attention, as likely to become a leading security. The bonds are subject to precisely the same conditions as those of 1862, except as to date and to payment of interest, the coupons being payable on January 1, and July 1. This issue is intended to absorb the whole of the three series of Seven-thirty Treasury Notes, now outstanding, amounting to about $735,000,000.

From the very large ultimate total of this Consolidated Loan—being nearly equal in amount to the three other issues of Five-twenties combined—it would appear that it must come to be regarded as the 'Consols' of the United States; and, having the advantage of running three years beyond the date of the bonds of 1882, would seem to be especially adapted for attracting foreign investment."

Advices from Louisville to Oct. 31 state that "The tobacco year closed to-day. The comparative statistics are interesting. The aggregate sales of the year reach 37,373 hhds., against 47,667 hhds. last year, and 63,322 hhds. for the year 1863-4. The total value of sales this year amounts to $4,379,717, against $6,519,298 for 1864-5, and $11,961,909 for 1863-4. In the corresponding periods, owing to the poor and undesirable qualities ordered toward the close of the year, prices have ruled low, and the market dull. The aggregate of this year's business is considered satisfactory, when the inferior quality and the falling off in the crop are observed."

A Cleveland paper says that, "Since the 15th of August last, the date of the Special Examiner's report on the condition of the Sinking Fund Department, which appeared in our columns at the time, there has been redeemed the sum of $115,744 87 of the Public Debt of the State. In addition to this the Commissioners have notified the proper parties to present for redemption Ohio stock held by them to the amount of $30,416, which, however, they have neglected to do, but the money is ready for them and the stocks have ceased to draw interest. There is now outstanding of the loan of 1865 the sum of $7,000, which the State is ready to redeem whenever it is presented by the parties holding it."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., that under the new law, special tax receipts cannot be transferred from one party to another, as licenses were; not even where (as you suggest) one party sells out to another both the property and good will of the establishment.

It is only in case of death that the special tax receipt is transferred from one person to another, and then to none but the legal representative of the deceased. Very respectfully,

THOS. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

J. G. TREADWELL, Assessor Fourteenth District, Albany, N. Y.

The North Carolina Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, Nov. 3.

The earnings of this road for the years ending May 31, 1861 and 1866, have been as follows:

	1860-'61.	1865-'66.
From passengers..........	$182,884 49	$280,183 52
From freight..............	215,477 40	510,214 23
From mails................	22,300 00	7,993 81
Totals....................	$420,661 89	$798,391 56

This shows an increase over the years 1860-'61 of $377,729 67. Included in the earnings of 1865-'66 are $131,238 64 for United States Government transportation and $47,657 29 for express.

The income of the company during the past year has been as follows:

From transportation, as above............		$798,391 56
From sale of old iron and steel..........		45,038 17
From sale of supplies.....................		41,841 17
From rent................................		3,740 40
From shop account.......................		1,468 72
Total....................................		$890,480 04
Expenses, viz.:		
Transportation expenses.....	$185,554 81	
Maintenance of road..........	169,930 89	
Maintenance of cars and machinery........	182,957 59	
Salary account...............	39,782 91	
Loss and damage.............	19,309 37	
Supply account...............	75,604 94	
Rent of cars and engines.....	7,931 58	
Tax account..................	7,604 89	
Interest account..............	32,440 30	
Maintenance of buildings.....	25,048 24	
Maintenance of bridges.......	35,093 63	
Purchase of railroad iron.....	137,290 44	
Purchase of engines and cars.	65,826 20	—984,375 79
Expenses more than income...........		$93,895 75

To meet this the company have damaged iron worth $39,200; and 484 bales of cotton, less an advance of $37,768 56.

The above expenses are divided as follows:

Ordinary expenses.........................	$435,783 05
Extraordinary repairs, or construction....	548,592 74
Total as above............................	$984,375 79

The ordinary expenses of the road were 49 ℔ cent. of the whole earnings. They were as follows:

Maintenance of Road.......................	$143,806 89
Maintenance of cars and machinery.......	118,904 13
Transportation.............................	173,072 03
Total......................................	$435,783 05

The extraordinary expenses were:

Purchase of new railroad iron.............	$137,290 44
Purchase of transportation and road.......	63,153 52
Purchase of cross ties.....................	59,031 56
Purchase of supplies......................	85,002 39
New warehouses and water stations........	25,048 24
Bridges....................................	35,093 63
Cars and machinery........................	51,026 76
Purchase of cars and engines.............	65,826 20
Interest on coupons.......................	27,120 00
Total.....................................	$548,592 74

Owing to the large supply of material on hand, which at the close of the year, amounted to $245,587 59, the expenses for supplies during the current year will be light.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the business of the company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1866:

Balance, May 31, 1865.....................	$2,497,333 11
Amount of slave property account.........	139,237 00
Amount of Chatham Railroad stock.........	200,000 00
Amount of sinking fund....................	215,000 00
Amount of income, as above...............	890,480 04
Total......................................	$3,942,050 15
Expenses, as above.......................	$984,375 79
Right of way, &c..........................	630 00
Decrease of Company's debt..............	170,102 58
Passed to profit and loss..................	2,092,918 23
Due from bad debts.......................	24,469 85
Due from North Carolina, war debt........	209,556 92
Due from Virginia, war debt...............	382 18
North Carolina and Virginia Treasury notes........	1,507 25
In hands of supply agents.................	7,529 01
Due from agents, U. S. Government, individuals, &c....	27,368 42
Cost of railroad iron for sale.............	14,790 13
Amount of cotton account.................	149,885 41
Amount of Chatham Railroad stock.........	44,444 44
Amount of sinking fund....................	204,000 00
Cash on hand.............................	10,089 94
Total......................................	$3,942,050 15

The debt of the Company is $350,000, which will fall due in March next, and some action of the stockholders may become necessary, at the annual meeting, to provide for its payment.

The financial condition of the Company May 31, 1866, is exhibited in the annexed statement:

Cost of road and equipment..............	$4,947,374 33
Stock of Chatham Railroad Co............	444,444 44
Stock of North Carolina Railroad Co......	21,500 00
Sinking fund..............................	204,000 00
Due from bad debt.......................	24,469 85
Due from war debts......................	209,939 10
North Carolina and Virginia Treasury notes........	1,507 25
In hands of supply agents.................	7,529 01
Debts due the Company..................	27,368 42
Railroad iron for sale....................	14,790 13
Cotton account...........................	149,885 41
Cash on hand.............................	10,089 94
Total.....................................	$5,662,897 88
Capital stock.............................	$4,000,000 00
Loan account due March 1, 1867..........	339,000 00
Unpaid coupons due......................	29,820 00
Bills payable.............................	30,333 40
Negro bonds of 1864 and 1865............	105,070 67
Unpaid dividends.........................	1,041 00
Due railroad companies..................	10,463 77
Due sundry individuals..................	111,749 92
Due on pay rolls.........................	38,951 31
Profit and loss...........................	996,467 81
Total.....................................	$5,662,897 88

NATHANIEL BOYDEN, President.
E. WILKES, Superintendent.
F. A. STAGG, Secretary and Auditor.

THE RECENT GALE.

Perils on Lake Erie—Dunkirk Fishing Grounds—Anxiety for the Safety of the Fishermen—Their Escape.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

A severe gale from the south-south-west began to blow at about 6 o'clock last Sunday evening, which continued without much abatement through the night. Some of the families of the humble poor passed hours of terrible suspense regarding the fate of the hardy fishermen who had gone out with their boats in the morning to raise their nets, and had not yet reported their escape from the perils of the deep.

Three boats went out early in the morning—one manned by HENRY HELWIG, WM. SMITH and CHARLES SMITH; one by CHARLES BOEHM, HIRAM PATCHIN and GIBSON PATCHIN, and a third by LOUIS PICKER, —— PICKER and FREDERICK MONCHOW. The fishing grounds are 10 to 15 miles out, and the boats usually return at about 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The darkness of night closed in, and none had returned. The fury of the gale increased, and the lake roared in the inky darkness that covered it. The general supposition of men who had experienced the wild moods of Lake Erie was that no open boats thereon could survive such a storm, while a few were more hopeful of the safety of the adventurers. The anxiety of waiting friends, who listened for approaching footsteps at their homes, or walked to the beach and strained their eyes in vain attempts to penetrate the darkness, half expecting to hear the despairing cries of drowning men, may be imagined but cannot be described. At about 9:30 o'clock the boat containing HENRY HELWIG, WM. SMITH and CHARLES SMITH reached her landing, bringing about 100 pounds of fish as the fruit of their toil and peril. Twice she had been half filled with water, and many times it had seemed that she must inevitably founder, or drift away at the mercy of the angry waves.

Glad and thankful were these three men again to tread on *terra firma*, and drooping hopes for the ultimate safety of the other fishermen were somewhat revived, but they could render no account of them, and with the recollection of the perils they themselves had encountered still so vividly distinct, the best encouragement they could give was but feeble.

Thus passed the night, and the dawn of yesterday brought no tidings of absent. The storm had ceased, but the lake was still very rough, and all thought the fate of the missing fishermen must already have been decided. But presently the telegraph flashed good news from Buffalo.

The boat containing BOEHM and the two PATCHINS had made that port about daybreak. Think what a fearful trip was that. At about 8 o'clock news came that the boat containing MONCHOW and the two PICKERS had also weathered the gale, and landed at Angola. To such as have experienced or witnessed the fury of Lake Erie during a gale, this story will seem almost incredible, and the escape of the fishermen must be regarded as Providential.

Some Facts About Quartz Mining in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Although great successes in mining are exceptional, the exceptions in California are becoming quite numerous, and afford examples of the heaviest incomes realized on this coast. The second largest income return for 1865 in San Francisco, was that of JAMES P. PIERCE, a lucky Yuba County miner, whose net receipts were $102,011. The largest income in Nevada County is that of JULES FRICOT, which was $182,511. This was $71,000 in excess of the largest income returned in San Francisco, by one of the heaviest bankers, and was derived from quartz mining. It is probably the largest income in the State. There are many other persons in Nevada County whose incomes for 1865 ranged between $40,000 and $100,000. Among these are Messrs. RIPERT and PRALUS, partners of FRICOT, whose incomes amounted to over $91,000 each. Full returns from the principal mining centres of the State would furnish many similar examples of the wealth derived from successful mining operations, and would support the idea that the most wealthy citizens of California are hereafter to be the owners of her best lodes. The figures presented above remind one of the princely incomes realized during the last century from the mines in Mexico and South America, and are the more remarkable when we consider how disproportionate they are to the amount invested in the mines which produced them, compared with the amount invested in the banking, commercial and real estate operations, which yield smaller returns in the great cities. Some of the enormous banking capitals of the country, for instance, reaching from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000, and some of the heaviest railroad investments, reaching sums even higher, do not yield as much profit as some quartz mines which represent a capital expenditure of from $100,000 to $500,000 only.

Larger fortunes are being realized from quartz mining at this time than were ever obtained in the palmiest days of the placer mining excitement, when the cream of the surface diggings was yet unskimmed. Despite the exceptional character of the lucky instances, it must be admitted that, with improved machinery and presses, cheaper labor, greater experience, and the application of the same patience and economy which are necessary to success in other pursuits, quartz mining is beginning to take rank as a safe and legitimate business, and the instances of successful results are steadily multiplying. It is only by a recognition of these facts that we can account for the daily increasing attention which is bestowed upon quartz by many of the most prudent and careful capitalists in the State. The temptation to invest in the conveniently located veins of California, where machinery, labor, water and timber, are all more easily and cheaply procured than in any other mining territory, is certainly very great, and so long as the tendency to speculation and extravagant expenditure is restrained, persons of wealth can yield to it within reasonable bounds with advantage to their private fortunes and to the general welfare of the State. Quartz mining, unlike placer mining, does not disfigure nor desolate the country. It is a permanent industry, which develops other industries, creates new fields for labor, stimulates science and mechanics, opens a wider market for agriculture and manufactured products, and encourages settlement. To this element chiefly are we indebted for the favorable reaction in the interior counties which has been heretofore commented upon in our columns. This has increased the taxable property of Nevada, for instance, nearly $500,000 in one year, and swollen her payments of income tax in the same period from about $120,000 to $166,000. Hence, those who embark in quartz mining intelligently and carefully are public benefactors, and we can read with satisfaction of their good fortune.

A Short Tarry out of Prison—An Energetic and Persistent Thief.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

On Saturday last JOSEPH S. FLOYD was discharged from the New-Hampshire State Prison, where he has been confined for four years for breaking and stealing. He was convicted in Rockingham County, and gave his residence as Centralville, Me. His conduct, while in prison, was so praiseworthy that on his departure the officers of the institution gave him a recommendation for being a faithful workman and strictly dutiful in his department. On going to the depot in Concord to repair to some place to get work, FLOYD met his brother in the hands of a Sheriff and under a sentence of five years in the State Prison for stealing. The meeting and interview was quite affectionate, the pardoned convict expressing considerable sorrow that his brother had come to such an end, and said that as for himself he had firmly resolved to lead a correct life hereafter. Whereupon JOSEPH took the cars over the Northern Railroad to get work. This was the last heard of him until to-day. This morning at 5:45 o'clock a man took the cars at the Potter place in Andover for Bangor, Me. He had only a dollar and a few cents in money, but promised to pay the balance of his fare in Concord. Conductor GEORGE F. BEAN had his suspicions excited by some peculiar conduct on the part of the man, and went into the forward car to see if he carried any baggage. To his surprise the baggage was contained in several large boxes, and one of them being partly open at the top, a web of nice woolen cloth was discovered. Further examination showed a rich freight of cloths, shoes, dry goods and the like. Mr. BEAN then arrested the man, who proved to be the FLOYD who was discharged from prison last Saturday. When the train reached Concord the prisoner was taken in charge by City Marshal BUNTIN and conveyed to the Police Station. Here he jumped from the hands of the police and leaped down one story to the sidewalk, but was promptly recaptured, handcuffed and placed in a cell. His baggage was then hauled up from the depot and examined. It consisted of webs of woolen and cotton cloths, shoes, boxes of honey, thread, silk, candles, stationary, and at least twenty-five other kinds of goods of such a character as would commonly be kept in a country store. In fact he had stuff enough to open a respectable store on his own account. The property proves to be from the store of BUSWELL & SAWYER, of West Andover. FLOYD must have stolen it last night and wheeled or carried it on his shoulder one mile and a half to the Potter-place depot. It is probable that he had no assistants. In the goods were found burglars' saws and other implements for breaking and entering. FLOYD is said to be about 30 years old. He is prepossessing in appearance and would not be taken as a criminal. He will have a preliminary trial to-day. The value of the property is estimated from five hundred to a thousand dollars. It is the boldest robbery that has occurred in this section for some time.

Telegraph Companies Common Carriers—Damages for Non-Delivery of a Message.

A suit of some interest was tried last week in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, Penn., it being that of M. G. WENGER vs. The United States Telegraph Company. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "The question at issue involved the rights and liabilities of telegraph companies, the law regulating these cases being somewhat uncertain, inasmuch as there were very few, if any, tried in this State, and none, we believe, in this country. The main features of this case were these: On the 10th day of October, 1864, the plaintiff, then a dealer in stocks, ordered through his agent, GEORGE K. REED, of the firm of REED, MCGRANN & Co., bankers of this city, the purchase of 50 shares of Northwestern and 50 shares of Prairie du Chien Railroad stock. Mr. REED immediately called at the business office of the Company, left the dispatch, paid for its transmission to the firm of WILLIAM & J. O'BRIEN, bankers, No. 58 Wall-street, New York, with whom REED, MCGRANN & Co. did their business. The latter, according to custom, duplicated the order by letter, in which they referred to the telegram sent. The letter arrived in due course, on the following day, but the telegram never reached New-York. Mr. POTTS, the operator here, testified that on inquiry he could only trace it to Philadelphia. It appears that the Messrs. O'BRIEN did not act upon the letter, because they supposed the order had reference to another transaction, and probably required explanation.

During the several days consumed in the effort to buy and to find out where the mistake rested, stocks advanced in price. The order, however, was filled on the 13th of October, in pursuance of another telegram sent through this or the other Company, but at an advance of about $462 50 more than the stocks could have been purchased on the 10th, to recover which difference the suit was brought. The Court, Judge HAYES, substantially charged the jury that the defendant was a "common carrier;" that as such it was responsible in damages for the non-delivery in this case of the telegram sent or ordered so; and that the measure of damages was the difference between what the stocks could have been bought for on the 10th of October and what they cost on the 13th, when the purchase was made. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $486 60 and costs."

The Wonders of the Atlantic Telegraph.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The apple that fell on NEWTON's head set him thinking, and led him to discover the law of gravitation which holds the planets in their orbits. Perhaps, if NEWTON were living now, he would be led into a similar train of reflection by an item noted in our "scientific" column, viz.: that a message had been telegraphed across the Atlantic *by a battery formed in a lady's thimble!* The statement is so extraordinary that we should be slow to believe it, if we only saw it floating about in the papers. But the fact is confirmed by a private letter, which we have been permitted to see, from the eminent electrician who made the experiment. He writes that he has been down at Valentia for a week, repeating all the tests of the two cables at his leisure. He finds them both marvelously perfect. The old one is even a little better than the new one, but this is doubtless owing to its having been longer submerged, time improving the quality of gutta-percha. But the new one has improved very much since it was submerged in July, and he does not know which will finally prove the better. It is as one of his experiments that he relates the following: "With a single galvanic cell, composed of a few drops of acid in a silver thimble and a fragment of zinc weighing a grain or two, conversation may readily, though slowly, be carried on either through one of the cables or through the two joined together at Newfoundland so as to form a loop; and, although in the latter case the spark, twice traversing the breadth of the Atlantic, has to pass through 3,700 miles of cable, its effects at the distant end are visible on the galvanometer in a little more than a second after contact is made with the battery. The deflections are not of a dubious character, but full and strong, the spot of light traversing freely through a space of twelve or eighteen inches on the scale, and it is manifest that a battery very many times smaller would suffice to produce similar effects."

Southern Relief for Disabled Soldiers.

The Directors of the Southern Hospital Association for disabled soldiers, which was formed in New-Orleans on the 10th of July last, have issued an appeal to the public. Gen. HOOD is President, and Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON, HARDEE, BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET, WADE HAMPTON and many other prominent Southern Generals are among the directors. The chief design is to aid needy Confederate soldiers, from any Southern State, and particularly if wounded, to extend to them skillful surgical and medical attendance. But it is designed to confine the benefits of the Association to these. The address says:

"While our institution is primarily established for the benefit of Southern soldiers, its advantages are also extended to disabled soldiers from all parts of the world; for we believe that charity should not be restricted by geographical lines. We therefore appeal to the citizens of the United States and of other countries to give such assistance to our Association as they may deem proper. We ask that subordinate associations be formed throughout the Southern States. Donations from other States should be forwarded to M. J. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, Treasurer of the Association."

Personal.

Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE has filed his answer in the breach of promise suit brought against him by MARY L. SCHELL, of San Francisco, to recover $100,000 damages. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "He denies that he ever promised to marry her, and avers that her conduct has been unchaste and immoral since the time of such supposed promise of marriage; that her character and reputation are bad, and that the facts of her bad reputation were not known to him until after the time of the supposed promise of marriage."

Judge ROYAL H. WALLER, a resident of San Francisco since 1849, died Sept. 29. He was a native of Royalton, Vt., and resided in this City ten years previous to going to the Pacific coast. In 1861 he was appointed by President LINCOLN United States Land Receiver and Pension Agent, and served two and a half years. He was subsequently appointed Paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, but being ordered to reside in that capacity at Salt Lake, he resigned.

WM. WOLFSKILL, who went to California as a hunter in 1831, and settled shortly after at Los Angeles, died in September. He was the first settler who planted orange and walnut trees in any considerable number in the State, and his vineyard was the largest in the limits of Los Angeles City.

A San Francisco man has sued his brother for libel, laying his damages at $5,000.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that a few days since a shell lying on the ground on FALL's plantation, opposite Rockett's, exploded with a loud report, when no person was near it, and from no apparent cause.

FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BONDS STOLEN—$10,000 REWARD!

At a meeting of the Directors of the MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held Nov. 1, 1866, it was unanimously resolved that this Company will pay a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the recovery of Sixty Thousand Dollars of Government Securities, stolen from their safe on the night of the 31st ult., and for the arrest of the thief or thieves, and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said bonds. The following is a description of the bonds taken:

U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1865, payable to bearer:

Nos.		
33,834	for	$1,000
33,835	for	1,000
60,117	for	1,000
60,118	for	1,000
60,119	for	1,000
60,120	for	1,000
60,121	for	1,000
60,122	for	1,000
60,123	for	1,000
60,124	for	1,000
60,125	for	1,000
60,126	for	1,000
60,127	for	1,000
60,128	for	1,000
70,550	for	1,000
70,551	for	1,000
70,552	for	1,000
76,908	for	1,000
Total		$18,000

U. S. 7 3-10, Aug. 15, 1864:

Nos.		
38,581	for	$1,000
38,583	for	1,000
40,849	for	1,000
40,850	for	1,000
43,086	for	1,000
43,087	for	1,000
43,089	for	1,000
43,090	for	1,000
45,356	for	1,000
47,962	for	1,000
47,963	for	1,000
47,964	for	1,000
47,965	for	1,000
47,966	for	1,000
Total		$14,000

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, dated June 15, 1865:

Nos.		
54,134	for	$1,000
54,135	for	1,000
54,136	for	1,000
54,137	for	1,000
54,162	for	1,000
54,163	for	1,000
166,825	for	1,000
166,826	for	1,000
166,827	for	1,000
166,828	for	1,000
171,635	for	1,000
171,636	for	1,000
7,173	for	1,000
7,074	for	1,000
420	for	1,000
421	for	1,000
422	for	1,000
423	for	1,000
7,165	for	500
7,166	for	500
7,167	for	500
7,168	for	500
7,201	for	500
7,202	for	500
7,203	for	500
7,204	for	500
171,565	for	500
171,566	for	500
171,567	for	500
171,568	for	500
171,569	for	500
171,570	for	500
171,571	for	500
171,572	for	500
54,088	for	1,000
113,801	for	1,000
Total		$28,000

Total 5-20, 1865	$18,000
Total August 7 3-10, 1864	14,000
Total June 7 3-10, 1865	28,000
Total	$60,000

The coupon due Nov. 1, 1866, is detached from the U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for the above securities, payment for the same having been stopped. It is understood that all coupons are to be returned with the bonds in all cases.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J.
WM. A. MEYER, President.
E. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. J. MAYER & CO. will remove from No. 46 Exchange-place, to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, after the first of November.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville. R. H. LOWRY, President.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING 5-20 BONDS WERE stolen this morning:

Nos. 101,799, 17,402, 17,41 , 17,409, 26,142, 1865 issue, $1,000 each.

Bankers and others will please stop payment and notify.

JOHN S. YOUNG, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

CAPITALISTS DESIRING TO BECOME interested in valuable silver mines can obtain an interest in ten of the richest silver lodes in Colorado. Ore from these lodes, and assays by A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, can be seen, and full particulars obtained by addressing JOHN A. WINN, Post-office Box No. 5,413, New-York.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 126 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

BROOKLYN AND CANARSIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1 on mortgage bonds of this road, will be paid on and after that day at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

F. WOOD, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81....	114¼	114¾	June, 7-30........	106⅞	106⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	114⅜	114⅞	July, 7-30........	106⅞	106⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅞	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115⅞
New, '65.........	109⅞	110⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114⅞
10-40 Registered.	100⅞	100⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	100⅞	100⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
Gold.............	148⅞	148⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	110⅞
August, 7-30.....	107⅞	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office,

HAVE REMOVED

to the Rooms lately occupied by the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.

ADAMS, AMERICAN, MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of O. W. JOSLYN, Banker and Broker, No. 35 Broad-st.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order. OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OFFER during the coming week UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND MOURNING GOODS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES at $5; cost $7 to import.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, $3 50; cost $5 to import.
FANCY STRIPED SILKS, $2; cost $2 50 to import.

ALSO,

A great variety of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, at reduced prices.

SILK CHAIN EPINGLINES, $1 75; reduced from $2 50.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS, $2 50; worth $3 50.
PLAID POPLINS, $1 25; worth $1 50.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, in all shades, at $1 25.

ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF BLACK POPLIN REPS
$1 25.
Usually sold at $1 75.

THREE CASES BLACK ALPACAS just purchased THIRTY PER CENT. below their value, which will be offered at a small advance.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OPEN on MONDAY an elegant assortment of

SHAWLS

from the auction sale of last week, which will be offered at LOW PRICES.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

Have now open
An elegant stock of
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

Also, for sale by the yard, the LATEST NOVELTIES in CLOAKINGS and TRIMMINGS of their own importation.

BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY ASTRAKHANS, BEAVERS AND VELOURS.

They will open on MONDAY an elegant assortment of REAL LACE SHAWLS, Both WHITE and BLACK.

J. A. Hearn & Son desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to their DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, and guarantee satisfaction in the execution of orders.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open on MONDAY, Nov. 5, an elegant assortment of PLAIN AND COLORED GROS D'ECOSSE SILKS, at

$2 per yard, value $2 50.
$3 per yard, value $4.
$4 50 per yard, value $5 50.

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, AT RELATIVELY LOW PRICES.

Also,
BLACK SILKS
of the most celebrated makes.
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAINS

IN BROCATELLE, TERRY AND SATIN

LACE CURTAINS,

The cheapest and most beautiful styles ever offered in America.

LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,

and elegant house-furnishing goods of every description.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

ROB ROY

STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND KNITTED GAITERS,
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS,
SONTAGS AND CAPES,
SILK UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
BALMORAL HOSIERY,
FANCY GLOVES AND INFANTEES.

An extensive and beautiful variety of the above goods, entirely new and selected with great care, are now offered to our numerous patrons at

POPULAR PRICES
BY
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

IN

WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.

No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

BUGLE TRIMMINGS
FOR
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS AND
BONNETS.

A SPLENDID LINE NEW AND EXTRA RICH GOODS IN WHITE AND BLACK.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES OF BONNET FRAMES.

RIBBONS at 10 cents, worth 30 cents.
RIBBONS at 25 cents, worth 62 cents.
RIBBONS at 50 cents, worth $1 25.
RIBBONS at 75 cents, worth $1 50.
RIBBONS at $1, worth $2.

ALL OF WHICH ARE GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL COLORS! ALL WIDTHS!! ALL STYLES!!!

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
BROWN VELVET RIBBONS,
BLUE VELVET RIBBONS,
CHERRY VELVET RIBBONS,
DRAB VELVET RIBBONS,
GREEN VELVET RIBBONS,
LAVENDER VELVET RIBBONS,
MAROON VELVET RIBBONS,
ORANGE VELVET RIBBONS,
PURPLE VELVET RIBBONS,
SCARLET VELVET RIBBONS,
WHITE VELVET RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS.

BONNET VELVETS,
ALL COLORS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW STYLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GIMP,
FRINGES,
BUTTONS,
STEEL TRIMMINGS,
NEW BONNET RIBBONS
IN
PLAIN RICH GOODS,
RICH SATINS,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE,
AT
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Also LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES in great variety of new designs.

And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

Also Low-priced DRESS SILKS, just received.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS, &C.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, SUITS for CHILDREN, &c., &c.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, CLOAKINGS, &c.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing,
RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS
And no customers to buy them. The reason is
OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH
BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR,
And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.
OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK;
All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling
NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.

Ladies residing in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having two stores, we are able to buy big auction lots cheap.

AUCTION DRESS GOODS, 25c., 37½c. and 50c.,
Well worth 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 31c., FORMER PRICE, 44c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RICH GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 5, the
GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE AUSTRALASIAN, and will open early in the week, a large assortment of
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS
in new designs, the first imported,
AT $2 PER YARD.
They also offer
YARD-WIDE INGRAIN AT $1:
Extra quality ditto at $1 25.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will replenish all their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF DRESS GOODS,
on MONDAY, Nov. 5.
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES,
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S

DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S
OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVE,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.
300 PIECES
REAL IRISH PLAID POPLINS,
$1 50 PER YARD.
COST IMPORTER TO LAND
$2 25 PER YARD.
ALL PURE SILK AND WOOL.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
2,500 YARDS FOR THIS WEEK,
CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
85c. PER YARD. Cost to land,
$1 40 per yard.
Warranted
ALL PURE SILK.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

NEW SILKS FOR DRESSES.
NEW FANCY POPLINS AND WOOLENS.
PLAIN POPLINS, OTTOMANS AND REPS IN ALL NEW SHADES.
ROYAL REPS at $1, reduced from $1 25, in all colors.
FINE CHOICE OF LINSEY WOOLSEY FOR DRESSES.
CLOTH FOR CLOAKING.
A VERY LARGE CHOICE just received, and a great reduction made on the prices of those remaining in stock.
BALMORAL SKIRTS
reduced from 20 to 30 per cent.
BLANKETS
reduced 20 per cent., we are sure 10 per cent. under wholesale prices.
FLANNELS AND CANTON FLANNELS,
the very best choice in the City.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
six cases reduced from $1 75 to $1 25, from $4 25 to $3 30, from $5 60 to $3 80, &c., &c.
WHITE MUSLINS,
all the domestic makes from 3 to 5 cents per yard cheaper than any other house in the City.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CLOAKS FOR WINTER,

At LEGRAIN'S this week, 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in the City.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS

At 37½c. and 50c. Worth 50c. and 70c.
VERY FINE 62½c. and 75c.
BEST DELAINES, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 31c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c. FORMER PRICE, 45c.
FINE & WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. FORMER PRICE 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These Flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOSESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.
On Muslins you can save full 6c. and 8c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A GREAT PANIC SALE.

The heavy failures of manufacturers at Cohoes and other places, and the protracted dullness in the wholesale trade, has caused a rapid and severe decline in prices. Anticipating this panic in goods, we have been marking down our old stock, and sliding it off cheap for several days; and now we propose to commence a sale of

$75,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

at about half the price they were a couple of weeks ago.

MERCHANTS WITH HEAVY STOCKS, bought at high prices, may refuse as usual to sell at a loss, but as the future now looks we have so little faith in old prices that

WE SHALL SLAUGHTER

every price of old goods that is left, and

OUR NEW GOODS

shall be sold at

PANIC PRICES,

and not marked with a big profit because they

WERE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Those who have traded with us for years will know at once that this advertisement means

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,

and to those who are strangers we will simply invite to inspect our stocks at either store for themselves.

FOR SALE,
10,000 BLANKETS,

AT $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $2 50.
AT $2 00. FORMER PRICE, $3 00.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. FORMER PRICE, $5 00.
EXTRA QUALITY $4, $5 and $6.
THESE BLANKETS WERE BOUGHT SATURDAY.
ALL WOOL MERINOS, $1. FORMER PRICE, $1 50.
VERY FINE, REAL FRENCH, $1 25 and $1 50.
AUCTION ALPACAS, 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WELL WORTH 50c., 70c. and 80c.
For more bargains see our other advertisements.
N. B.—Our Eighth-avenue Store is near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, one case richly trimmed Paris-made velvet cloaks, &c.; price $100, value $150.

ALSO,

a fresh assortment of India camel's hair shawls, from $150 upward.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

PERSONAL.

FIFTH-AV. PICKPOCKET—WILL THE lady who was instrumental in the capture of the pickpocket in the 5th-av. stage on Friday last call or send her address immediately to the lady robbed—Room No. 366 Fifth-av. Hotel.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH (LADIES' HUNTING case) in Broadway, or 19th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The owner and a liberal reward can be found at No. 16 East 18th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BAY horse, perfectly kind, splendid traveler, will be sold very low to save keeping through the Winter. Apply at FITZSIMMONS' livery-stable, 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD AND NEW BOOKS

in the store and basement No. 11 Bible House. Catalogues sent gratis. Address H. B. DURAND, No. 11 Bible House.

PAMPHLET BINDING BY MACHINERY.

ELECTION TICKETS CUT AND FOLDED, 25c. per 1,000. JOHN MILLS, No. 51 Ann-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 129 South-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS...Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon...$100 | Lower Saloon...$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA...SATURDAY...Nov. 3
LOUISIANA...SATURDAY...Nov. 10
ENGLAND...SATURDAY...Nov. 17
ERIN...SATURDAY...Nov. 24
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE...LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT...BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown...$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown...35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA...Nov. 7
PALMYRA...Nov. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA sails...SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
COLUMBIA sails...SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails...SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON...SATURDAY...Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY...Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY...Nov. 10
ETNA...WEDNESDAY...Nov. 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK...SATURDAY...Nov. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin...$90 | Steerage...$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London...34
First Cabin to Paris...105 | Steerage to Paris...40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY...Dec. 3 | MONDAY...Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau...$45
Passage money to Havana...50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 8c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ANDALUSIA will follow TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15. From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44 East River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 308 Washington-st., near Reade.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, CONTAINING from four to sixteen City lots each, for sale, in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for; situated near Fordham and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad; 30 minutes' ride from 26th-st., and 5 minutes' walk from horse railroad, connecting at Harlem with Third-av. cars; price of each plot, $400, 50 per cent. of which may remain on bond and mortgage. There are many valuable plots, ranging from $800 to $3,000 each. These plots are so nearly disposed of that the drawing will positively take place on the 22d inst. For maps and pamphlets, giving full particulars, apply to F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st., George Banks, No. 126 Bowery, H. Stoney, No. 86 6th-av.; or John Berrian or John Cornell, Fordham, who will conduct parties to the property and give every desired information.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

BERGEN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—A model cottage, large garden, carriage house, &c. $5,750; immediate possession. A commodious residence, with five lots in garden, $5,500. A two story and basement brick (has Passaic water, &c.) $5,000. A neat cottage, newly built, $2,800. Also, a number of first-class villas with from four to twenty lots each. JOHN H. PLATT, Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—VALUABLE farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, 12 miles from Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk from station. Houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size. The most convenient and productive farm on the island. Will sell 150 acres if desired. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE—Modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage; 15 or 35 acres; finely ornamented; fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; beautifully located; commanding view of the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad. For sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, Brooklyn, the modern-built three-story brick house, No. 242 Hicks-st.; has all improvements and is in perfect order; possession to suit purchaser; price $9,000. Apply on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., TERminus of the Staten Island Railroad, a first-class cottage of ten rooms, now building, three minutes' walk from depot and river; splendid river prospect; can keep a boat; plenty of fish, clams, oysters and game. Apply of the owner, No. 223 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—$1,000 LESS FOR lot than any others between Fifth and Madison, within twenty squares above these. It is the interest of purchasers and builders to secure them. Price is as stated, and thus offered by owner to command a ready sale. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

A FIRST-CLASS, EXTRA-LARGE, FOUR-story, high-stoop, corner house, on Madison-av., Murray Hill; others, furnished and unfurnished, desirably located; $20,000 to $150,000; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FIRST-class, 3 story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21.6x60 x100; complete order; for sale low; with or without furniture; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES IN 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SIX LOTS ON THE 5TH-av., opposite Central Park, near the grand entrance. Apply to THOS. DUGAN, office Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 73 West 18th-st. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—[illegible] CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class [illegible] basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.
The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:
For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.
If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.
The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An Act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.
The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:
SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.
By order of the Board, ANDW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD—Handsome parlors, bedrooms and single rooms; fine new carpet; superior table d'hote at 6 o'clock, breakfast a la carte, private dinners for families, in the best French style in the City, at moderate prices for the Winter; gas. Nos. 21 and 23 Great Jones-st.

A BACK ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR—Handsomely furnished, with every convenience, to let with board; ample closets, hot and cold water; also, hall bedroom, third floor; good references required. No. 187 West 24th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; private table if desired. No. 23 West 22d-st.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR BOARD, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

VERY ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,633 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, in a private family, No. 13 East 16th-st.; only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON MADISON-av., with private table, second floor, by a family obliged by sickness to relinquish them. Address, with name, M., Box No. 1,221 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED—SECOND FLOOR, UNfurnished, or partially so, moderate, between 2d and 6th avs., 8th and 23d sts. Address ALLEN, No. 159 Pearl-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms to let; also single rooms with board. Address D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

AT THE ASHLAND HOUSE—ONE LARGE front parlor on the first floor, 24th-st.; also one on second floor, front, with alcove bedroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let with board permanently to grown persons only; also one front and one rear room on the second and fourth floors.

HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN THE ST. Denis Hotel, and partially refurnished it, we would now be pleased to show families rooms for the Winter. MOSHER & REED.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

TO LET.

NO. 170 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 22d-st.
Handsomely furnished rooms (bath rooms attached) en suite,
For gentlemen only. Without board.

BROADWAY.
Stores to let or lease on Broadway, from the Astor House to 34th-st. One brown-stone five-story store to lease, from 1st of February, at $8,500, near Broadway. Address or apply, between 12 and 1, to A. BEEBE & CO., No. 117 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY.
Hotels to lease, one 260 rooms, on Broadway, one of 60 rooms, near Broadway. Address or apply, between 12 and 2, to A. BEEBE & CO., No. 117 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
S. W. BENEDICT. Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON 45TH-st., near 6th-av.; three-story, brown-stone front. Apply to HORACE ANDREWS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.
Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:
50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND) (more or less) U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,
new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.
ALSO,
5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.
The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.
G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz:
27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.
EDWD. HOOKER, A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT GREENHOUSE PLANTS.
THE PROPERTY OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Esq. By EDW. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Carman's country seat, adjoining High Bridge Hotel. If the weather is not fair, the sale will be postponed.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, FROM A. DRYBURGH, Philadelphia, at auction, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st. The sale will include upwards of 500 specimen plants, varying in size from one to ten feet in height, all well set with flower-buds.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 219 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for Mrs. DELANEY.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, TWO OR three gentlemen's washing, for whom she could do repairing; or, would take a family's washing; can be well recommended for honesty and capability; charges moderate. Address or call on Mrs. BYRNE, No. 248 Avenue B, between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine, if required. Address OPERATOR, No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; would go South with a family. Apply at No. 52 Court-st., between Livingston and Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family: understands meats, game, bread and pastry; has good reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, COACHman, waitress, laundress and chambermaid would like situations; good references. Call at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., for four days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute. No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment will accept the position of housekeeper for a widower, or as companion for an invalid lady; salary of no consequence; anonymous communications not noticed. Address Mrs. FREDERICK PRINCE, Station L, Harlem, New-York.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help, of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families or single gentlemen; application may be made, by permission, at the house of an employer, No. 63 East 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; will make himself useful; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom with some good family; can give the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, capable of doing the work of a small family. The situation will make a comfortable home for a widow or a middle-aged woman. Apply immediately to Mrs. HYDE, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—AS AGENT OR SALESMAN FOR A glass manufactory, a competent person, who has had experience, and command large orders and sales; satisfactory references will be required. Inquire on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at Messrs. WOLFE & CO., No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OF SOME EXPErience, of good Christian character, to take the oversight of 100 to 120 boys in a Reformatory Institution, out of school hours. Address by letter, C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the fancy goods business, in Maiden-lane. Address, stating name and references, Box No. 2,488 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, with large acquaintance. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

LADIES WANTED.—APPLY AT THE OFFICE of the Ladies' Charitable Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, No. 616 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOLD LEAF.—A MANUFACTURER OF GOLD leaf, a short distance from the City, wishes to meet with a dealer or consumer to manufacture expressly for, or a partnership will be entered into. A liberal inducement offered. Address GOLD LEAF, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A PARTY WITH capital desires to buy out a light manufacturing or retail business now in successful operation. Parties answering this can be incog., but must state nature of business. Address, for one week, L. F. T., Box No. 5 Station O.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.

French Theatre...Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
The sale of tickets for Mme. Ristori's first three nights and Matinee commences Monday, Nov. 5, at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M.,
LE TOREADOR.
Opera in two acts, by Adam.
LE CHALET,
Opera in one act. Music by Adam.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8,
Debut of Mlle. BONCONSIGLIO.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S last appearance in New-York.
MONDAY, Nov. 5, will be presented SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY, OTHELLO.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of OTHELLO.
NOTICE.—This is positively the last appearance in New-York of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, before his departure for Philadelphia, where he will appear at the Academy of Music, Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, in some of his great tragedian characters, supported by the Stock Company of the New-York Stadt Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR...MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,
Formerly C. D. Morris', No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES will be open to new members at No. 9 University-place, until Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, after which no person will be admitted without going through a separate course of exercises to catch up to the class—to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M.; to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. Advanced scholars and beginners should call early to benefit by the rudimentary exercises. A circular, with recommendations from Profs. Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. FAVARGER, through Box No. 6,128 New-York Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 736 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS—NO. 58 West 25th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, a Harvard graduate, experienced in teaching, will attend to one or two more pupils. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, John E. Williams, George Ticknor Curtis, Francis Schroeder, John Rogers. Address No. 80 East 15th-st.

YOUNG GIRLS WHOSE EDUCATION has been neglected from sickness or other causes may receive careful and particular attention at a family and day school with New-England teachers, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy.
W. W. DIBBLEE, Member of New-York Stock Exchange, late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD, of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

OUR BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH Mr. W. H. DECKER has terminated this day by its own limitation. We will continue the lumber and timber business at the foot of Gansevoort-st. F. J. BARRETO & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY AN ADMIRING PUBLIC OF THE MOST SPLENDID PRODUCTION EVER PRESENTED.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE. THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE. THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens: DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF THE GREAT ROBINSON AND THE FAIRY BOY, CLARENCE.
JAMES E. COOKE, ENGLISH LEAPER, IN THE BATOUTTE EMULATIONS.
AIDED BY ENTIRE GYMNASTIC CORPS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENES ON HORSEBACK.
THE TRAINED HORSES.
THE PRETTY CHILDREN AND PRETTY PONIES.
NEW PIECE—THE RIVAL LOVERS.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER, AND THE GREATEST OF VERSATILE PERFORMERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, AT 2 P. M.
GAZZANIGA'S SECOND AND LAST MATINEE,
Assisted by Miss A. PHILLIPS, Contralto;
Sig. ANASTASI, Tenor;
ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist;
GEORGE W. COLBY...Conductor.
MADAME GAZZANIGA
Will sing, in costume, THE ORANGE GIRL.
Tickets $1; Orchestra-chairs, $1 50.
Orchestra-chairs can be secured at the theatre.
Tickets for sale at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; and Schubert, No. 820 Broadway. Doors open at 1½; commence at 2. Chickering's pianos used at these concerts.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager...G. L. FOX
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
MISS FANNY HERRING in three characters.
Abercrombie, (with an Election Speech)...G. L. FOX
ORLANDO VENDORME, THE OUTCAST.
The full company in the above piece.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MISS FANNY HERRING.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1866, AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets $1, to be had at all the music-stores, and through the members.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To Managers of Theatres:
Managers desirous of producing WATT PHILIPS' romantic drama, entitled THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN, now being played in London with immense success, together with the comedies of THE FAST FAMILY and £100,000, from the correct London copies, can ascertain terms by applying to Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, Wallack's Theatre, who has purchased the sole right for the production of the above plays in the United States.

LINDSEY BLUES' BALL.—THIRTEENTH season, Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1866. Tickets $3. For sale by the members and at the Theatre Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS' UNION OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. A full and punctual attendance of members is particularly requested. By order. S. HASTINGS GRANT, Recording Secretary.
CLINTON HALL, Nov. 2, 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for members of the Council, by the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 9 A. M., in the Council-room, in the University, Washington-square. The poll will be open for one hour. HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary.
OCT. 31, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 3 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES Impotency, Dr. Kennedy's Invigorators will immediately cause a restoration of the animal functions. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT at 8.
WM. STUART...Manager.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
SUPPORTED BY MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A GREAT CAST, will introduce the fourth week of HER BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH A CHARMING NEW COMEDY, By Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, author of "The Favorite of Fortune," entitled LOVE'S MASQUERADE,
DONNA DIANA...Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
DON CÆSAR...Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
Messrs. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, J. DUFF, J. DUELL, HOGAN; Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE and Mrs. LEFFINGWELL.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation for Mrs. Bowers. Doors open at 7¼. *Seats secured in advance.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
BY DESIRE,
revival of a few of the OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
First appearance this season of MR. B. T. RINGGOLD.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5,
Will be given Sheridan's excellent comedy, THE RIVALS,
(The first of the Series of Revivals,)
with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments and the following capital distribution:
Sir Anthony Absolute...Mr. John Gilbert
Capt. Absolute...Mr. Frederick Robinson
Acres...Mr. Charles Fisher
Faulkland...Mr. B. T. Ringgold
(his first appearance this season.)
Sir Lucius O'Trigger...Mr. W. H. Norton
David...Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag...Mr. A. W. Young
Thomas...Mr. Pope | Boy...Mr. Cashier
Lydia Languish...Mrs. Sedley Brown
Julia...Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Malaprop...Mrs. Vernon
Lucy...Mrs. John Sefton
TUESDAY, Nov. 6—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9—£100,000.
SATURDAY, Nov. 10—THE RIVALS.
In active preparation, THE DOUBLE GALLANT, (The second of the series of old Standard Comedies) and also an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

LEONARD GROVER...DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers...Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the charming comic drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY,
In which Mr. LEWIS BAKER will sustain the admirable character of OLD PHIL.
And for the third and fourth times in New-York, the very successful burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID,
Presented with an excellent cast, including Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Mandeville, Messrs. Baker, Smith, Gomersal, Bland, and others, and introducing a brilliant AMAZONIAN MARCH, and a highly picturesque and amusing RUSTIC DANCE.
WEDNESDAY—First night of the new and powerful drama, GRIFFITH GAUNT, by Augustin Daly, Esq., founded on Charles Reade's fine romance.
The management takes pleasure in announcing among other engagements, made expressly for the production of this drama, that of the eminent young actress, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and of Mr. JOHN K. MORTIMER, who will respectively sustain the characters of KATE PAYTON and GRIFFITH GAUNT.
SATURDAY, 10th, at 1 P. M. GRAND PERDITA MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND WEEK OF THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.
Mme. PAREPA will sing the cavatina "O Luce" (Linda); Ganz's song, "Sing, birdie, sing," the favorite duo "Per valli," with Sig. BRIGNOLI, and the Quartuor from "Don Pasquale," with Signors BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI and FORTUNA.
Signor BRIGNOLI will sing the Romanza, "M'appari" (Martha); Mr. Hatton's exquisite English ballad, "Good by, Sweetheart," the duo "Per Valli," with Mme. Parepa and in the Quartuor.
Signor FERRANTI will sing the Tarentella, "Invito alla Danza," the Canzone, "The Fop," and in the Quatuor.
Signor FORTUNA will sing "Di Provenza" and in the Quatuor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Liszt's fantasia, "L'Africaine," and his own "Caprice Galop."
Mr. CARL ROSA will play Mendelssohn's "Last Movement of Concerto."
Mr. J. L. HATTON at the Piano.
THE ORCHESTRA (Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Director,) will play the Overture, "Poet and Peasant," and a grand march.
Concerts on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and a Matinee SATURDAY NOON.
Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.

TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.
SIGNOR SEVERINI, Tenor, his second appearance in New-York.
MR. J. R. POLLACK, Baritone.
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, Harp Soloist, his first appearance at these concerts.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his celebrated orchestra of 40 solo performers. On this occasion will be performed for the first time this season LISZT'S PRELUDES, ALSO VISIONS IN A DREAM, with zitter solo by Mr. Heindle, and MOZART'S TURKISH MARCH.
TICKETS 50 cents.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
THE HARTZ'S 52D Performance.
Basket Trick, Growth of Flowers, Every Night. Wondrous Head And other Miracles, Every Night.
Musical Director...Mr. A. Sedgwick
Who will, in the course of each evening, perform one of his inimitable solos on the English concertina.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor...Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new dramatic Spectacle of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, from the celebrated opera of the same name.
New Scenery, Effects, and Appointments.
Also the great Ledger story of the GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators, GOOD SEATS for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

NOTICE.—A CLASS FOR THE PRACTICE OF Church Music will be opened at the National Conservatory of Music, No. 83 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9. Terms, $5 for twenty evenings. Choir and other singers who can read music at sight may apply at the Conservatory.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

PIANO AND THEORY OF MUSIC.
WM. K. BASSFORD, begs to inform his pupils and the public that he has resumed his instruction in the above branches of musical education, at CHICKERING'S PIANO ROOMS, No. 652 Broadway.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction for $10 per term. The services of the distinguished theorist F. L. Ritter have been secured for the Conservatory. Pupils desiring to study harmony will do well to apply immediately. Signor Giuseppe Tamaro, of the Italian Opera, has also been engaged to give instructions in singing. We thus offer advantages to students of vocal music not to be found anywhere else.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

MME. AUGUSTA'S DANCING ACADEMY in Brooklyn will open on the 7th of November, at No. 130 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic. For circulars apply to H. DICKINSON, druggist, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.; for children, ladies, gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; 6 dances taught in 6 private lessons.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Enthusiastic Gathering in the City Hall Park.

Speeches by Gen. Butler, Horace Greeley: Gov. Curtin, and Others.

Attempts to Disturb and Break Up the Meeting.

The mass meeting advertised to take place in the City Hall Park at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to ratify the nomination of HORACE GREELEY for Congress in the Fourth District, came off according to announcement, and proved a grand success, notwithstanding the disgraceful efforts of a gang of Democratic loafers and rowdies, backed up by the Democratic politicians of the City Hall, to prevent the meeting and to break it up after it had assembled. About noon STEPHEN H. KNAPP, a builder, who had been engaged to construct the platform for the speakers, commenced to erect the platform on the steps of the City Hall. Before proceeding far with his work he was accosted by Mr. ROOME, the janitor of the Hall, who told him he would not be allowed to erect a platform there, and that this was the order of Mayor HOFFMAN. Mr. KNAPP then moved his timbers from this spot, and commenced to erect the platform out in the Park some hundred feet or more from the Hall steps. While engaged in his work here, he was visited by ALEX. WARD, Superintendent of Lands and Places, who told him he must not erect a stand in the Park; that those were the orders of Street Commissioner CHAS. G. CORNELL. Mr. KNAPP, recognizing in WARD an old acquaintance, who formerly belonged to an engine company with him, laughed at such an order, and replied jokingly "that he couldn't play that game on him," and went on with his work. WARD then called on four or five policemen who were standing near to arrest Mr. KNAPP, which they declined to do unless so directed by their superior officers. WARD then applied to Capt. BRACKETT to have KNAPP arrested, and was told that he would telegraph to headquarters for directions. Whether he did so or not is not known, but Mr. KNAPP was not arrested, and went on and built the platform in a thorough and substantial manner. When the time arrived for the meeting to assemble, the City Hall steps were noticed to be in possession of a crowd, men and boys, whose personal appearance was a sufficient guarantee that they had not come there to lend any encouragement to a Republican ratification, but rather to create disturbance, and possibly to incite a riot. No such array of low-lived, vicious looking cut-throats has been seen in front of the City Hall since Gov. SEYMOUR addressed a similar crowd of his friends there three years ago. The leaders of the gang, numbering fifteen or twenty men, were collected on the west corner of the steps, near the windows of the Clerk's office of the Board of Councilmen. These windows were filled with City officials, members of the Common Council, clerks from the Mayor's office, and others, whose conduct showed that they had organized the disturbance which followed, for they backed up the crowd of loafers on the steps, told them when to groan, when to cheer for HOFFMAN, what epithets to use, *et cetera*. Soon after 3 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Gen. WALBRIDGE, at which time there were some 800 or 1,000 men in front of the stand. Amid some confusion, but without any organized disturbance, Gen. WALBRIDGE spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for calling me to preside over your deliberations, and it is among the hopeful signs of the times that an earnest disposition is manifest on the part of the people to elevate the standard of the representative character. As Congress becomes more and more recognized as the source of our national authority, so do the people feel that that authority will be best wielded as you elevate the character and qualifications of its members. The Republican organization of the Fourth Congressional District of this City therefore present for the suffrages of the people an illustrious citizen—one who is endeared to the masses by his unbroken devotion to whatever tends to advance their interests—one whose integrity has never yet been assailed by the rancor of party malignity; and how wide soever the differences that exist between him and those entertaining conflicting opinions, they have ever been willing to award him a sincere and conscientious devotion to the great principles he has so ardently espoused, and during the last thirty years presented for the consideration of the American people; and whether elected or defeated, we feel a proud consciousness in rallying beneath a leader whose private and public record is one of untarnished honor and an uncompromising devotion to the right. The Congress of the United States will never exercise its legitimate power in the administration of public affairs until the people imperatively demand that their best citizens shall become their representatives. And this they will have a right to demand when they have elevated the Congressional standard and called to the discharge of these high duties citizens eminent for their probity, sense of justice, untarnished honor, and the respect which their lives have commanded from their countrymen. This young Republic is yet in the morning of its early youth. Before two decades are past, 100,000,000 of population recognizing the authority of the Constitution are to live within its limits if the people but remain true to themselves and sustain by their power the strength and vigor of free institutions. But the public liberties can only be maintained as we uphold and cherish a respect for what is honest, just, beneficent and true. The public morals will be invigorated as we elevate the character of the public representatives. The City of New-York will never exercise its legitimate influence in the public councils until it recognizes this great truth. It is a source of just mortification to every right-minded citizen that the corruptions of our City Government have attained such bad preëminence that we are indebted to the State Legislature for rescuing us from still greater extortion at their hands. Shall any of those who have aided to pile up our City debt until our annual expenditure exceeds that of the entire National Administration under the younger ADAMS be called to represent us in the Federal Council, and there inaugurate that species of corruption that has made the municipal government of this great City a burning shame, disgrace and reproach to its citizens, and a source of perpetual mortification to all lovers of truth, justice and integrity? The selection of a proper representative at this juncture of our political affairs becomes important when we realize the magnitude and intensity of the struggle between the President, representing the executive power, and the Congress, representing the people of the United States.

Mr. WALBRIDGE then reviewed at length the great questions which are now agitating the public mind, and offered for adoption the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we commend HORACE GREELEY to the electors of this District as a candidate for Congress.

Because, when formerly in Congress, he devoted his time and efforts mainly to the promotion of measures of economy, retrenchment and reform, rather than to partisan politics.

Because he has always been a practical workingman, and has earned all he possesses by honest, useful industry.

Because he would in Congress be no mere dummy or tool, but would exert a powerful influence for the benefit of the District and the country.

Because he is known throughout the civilized world as a champion of universal liberty and justice, and a dreaded foe of despotism, slavery and oppression.

For these and kindred reasons we solicit for him the votes of honest, true men, irrespective of party.

The Chairman then introduced as the first speaker Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. No sooner had the General made his appearance in front of the platform than the gang of rioters on the City Hall steps set up the most infernal yells, groans, cheers and hootings, completely drowning the first utterances of the speaker, and rendering it utterly impossible even for the reporters on the stands to catch a word. Gen. BUTLER did not appear at all disconcerted by this demonstration, but stopped speaking and stood calmly waiting for the din to subside. When, at length, there came a lull in the storm, he again essayed to open his lips, and was again greeted with groans and yells, intermingled with vile epithets for himself and cheers for JOHN T. HOFFMAN. After trying three or four times to make himself heard, without success, he temporarily gave up the attempt, and stood facing the audience for ten minutes or more, as if revolving in his mind which of the two were the viler specimens of humanity—the rebels of New-Orleans or their Copperhead sympathizers of New-York. Having decided this question to his satisfaction, and finding that there was no likelihood of his being permitted to speak without interruption, he finally, with the advice of the Chairman, concluded to go on in spite of the interruptions, and succeeded as follows:

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The issue is now before us whether the men who by force and fraud sought to destroy the country shall govern it, or the contrary. [Groans and cheers.] I say the issue is now upon us whether those who by force and fraud sought to overthrow this country shall hereafter control its otherwise glorious destiny. [The audience here became so violent, that Gen. BUTLER could not make himself heard, and while he waited for an opportunity to proceed, the crowd gave groans and yells alternately for BUTLER, HOFFMAN and FENTON. When the confusion had somewhat subsided Gen. BUTLER continued:] I beg your pardon, gentlemen; you have taken your time; now I will take mine. I am in no hurry. I have all the afternoon, and nothing else to do. [Laughter about the stand and groans from the City Hall steps.] When this war was closed, when the last rebel in the South had surrendered, when they became, substantially, paroled prisoners of war. [At this point some one in the audience threw a large apple, which struck Gen. BUTLER violently on the breast and then fell upon the stand. The General put on his hat, picked up the apple, and pared and ate a portion of it, and pronounced it a "very good apple." This seemed to mollify the crowd somewhat, and they became comparatively quiet; whereupon Gen. BUTLER proceeded.] Since I have been standing here, fellow-citizens, I have been forced to remember how much quieter these fellows who disturb us now were in 1864, when instead of a traitor there was an honest and tried patriot at the head of the Government, and when this City was under the rule of a chief officer who could control it. ["Good, good," and groans.] Gen. BUTLER at this point turned around, as if about to retire; when the friendly part of the audience cheered vehemently, and called upon him to go on.

Gen. BUTLER—Fellow-citizens, there is no reason why I should play the blackguard. I am not a President nor a Vice-President, and I cannot go into a controversy with an angry mob. [Laughter. A Voice—"Free speech is not in order here; we are too near the City Hall."]

The chairman, Gen. WALBRIDGE, here came forward and said: The City of New-York boasts of a free press and free speech. Those who are in favor of free speech here to-day will say "aye;" opposed, "no."

The "ayes" and "noes" in response to this were about equal in number, but the chairman, doubtless thinking thereby to flatter the audience into good humor, anounced in a very confidential manner, that the vote was unanimous for free speech; which seemed so absurd that it really did set most of them to laughing.

Gen. BUTLER then said: I was about to say that although the rebellion was overcome, the rebellious spirit was not subdued. The men of the South, though conquered, fled many of them to the North, and they are now in alliance with those here who throughout the war were in league with them, and together they are now trying to do by peaceful means what they failed to by war. [Cheers for HOFFMAN, and much confusion.] After seven months worse than wasted in a nominal attempt to reorganize the Government, but really in fostering the spirit of rebellion and making it more rampant and blatant than ever it was before, Congress assembled, and after hearing evidence from all parts of the country to guide its action, it began to offer a series of measures to the country which have been, and are still being, put to the people, and which have thus far been triumphantly indorsed wherever the intelligent, true, honest masses of the people have spoken. So far, I say, as the voice of the people has pronounced upon the policy of Congress that policy has triumphed; and the Amendments which embody that policy are now presented for the consideration of all true and just men throughout the country who have not already passed upon it, and among them to the citizens of New-York. This being so, these measures being now before the people, it is our duty, as calmly and dispassionately as we may, to discuss them. Mere ribaldry, personal vituperation and calumny will harm nobody, will convince nobody. They may make the unthinking laugh, but they will make the judicious grieve. All intelligent, honest men who desire to act, desire first to hear. Men desire to have principles discussed who are to found upon that discussion the course of their action as freemen. But men who are driven to the polls like sheep to the shambles, men who only follow where their blind leaders lead, do not desire discussion for themselves; nor can they bear that others shall hear what they themselves are unable to comprehend. [Great groaning, yelling and confusion.] And perhaps no better exemplification of the spirit of such men can be found anywhere than in the scene before us, where a few men disturb this meeting and seek to stifle free speech by mere force of noise, under the guidance of their leader, whom, by such means, they hope to elect Governor; who now has the power, if he would use it, to still, by a word, a mob which disgraces the City over which he presides; and who, if he were fit to rule, or if he had even ordinary foresight, would see that he is but following in the track of him who, from the steps of that very hall, addressed as "friends" a murderous mob of orphan-killers. [Great cheering about the stand, and groans and cheers for "HOFFMAN" by the body of the audience.] One Governor of the State of New-York by his complicity with the mob spirit has doomed himself to that infamy which in a free country those who favor mobocracy must ever incur; and now another would-be Governor and present Mayor, from the precincts and purlieus of his own office, sets his hired retainers to the congenial work of putting down free discussion and free speech. [Loud yells, much confusion, and a few cheers.] It has been said that this disturbance is personal to myself. I ask no higher compliment at the hands of my fellow-citizens than this spectacle, on the third day before the election of 1866, contrasted with the state of things on the third day before the election of 1863, when I had command here, and no cur dared yelp, but with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" took off their hats as I passed. [Applause.] If there is any argument in favor of despotic rule, as against the rule of a majority, in a republican country, it is to be found in such scenes as this. And I warn these men that it will take but a few more such scenes to determine the great national party of the Union to see to it that there is peace in New-York at every election, as there was in 1863. [Cheers and groans.] The question has been more than once asked, is it possible to have the City of New-York decently governed by the rule of a majority of its citizens? The final answer to that question has not yet been given, and it will depend wholly upon the conduct of those citizens. If they elect men who form "rings;" if the officers of the City are unfaithful to their trust; if leading men who should know better encourage the mob spirit and pander to it, and if no other means remain to be tried, then the good people of the State of New-York will see to it that free speech shall not be stifled, and that violence shall not rule here. And those men who believe that to secure a mere temporary triumph of the hour they can thus interfere with one of the most sacred rights of American citizenship, will find that they have made the same mistake that all dishonest and short-sighted men do make; for reason will come back and reign throughout the country, and while in a given place reason may be stifled, yet the great heart of the country will be true to liberty, and not only to liberty, but to "liberty regulated by law." [Enthusiastic cheering on and about the stand; groans and jeers from the crowd.] It was this spirit of unreason and misrule that brought on this terrible war, and it is that spirit which has been introduced into the community of New-York from the South that instigates and commits these outrages upon liberty of speech. I doubt not that there are now within the sound of my voice many of those men who fled from the South during the war and came here for protection, and who, now that the war is over, and they are here in safety, seek to introduce anarchy and confusion into your midst and to excite the worst passions of the worst men in the city which gave them refuge. The true men of New-York would certainly not try to crush free speech. That is only done by those who, although in a meagre minority, try under cover of darkness or of noise, and seeming numbers, to give their infamous mob spirit practical effect. There can be no better argument in favor of the Republican Party than that everywhere throughout the country where it bears sway, from Maine to Georgia—aye, from Maine to New-Orleans, free speech is protected, save only in this City of New-York, where "Democracy" has a triumphant majority. [Applause.] If such scenes as this are the result of the teachings of "Democracy," then the sooner such Democracy is cleared out the better. ["Good, good."] If there is any church in the City which teaches its communicants such conduct, the sooner it is banished from the country the better; if there is any set of men attempting to govern this City who bring it into disrepute like this, the sooner they are made to pay the penalty of their crimes the better. ["Good."] Organized thieves, systematic plunderers, with their hands up to their elbows in the Treasury of the City; they can afford to hire ruffians to attack those they dare not meet in any other way. [Applause and groans.] While one can easily pardon the poor deluded men who do their master's bidding, the indignant people will never pardon him who sets them on; for here and now I charge this mob upon HOFFMAN, precisely as here and now I charge the blood of the children murdered here in 1863 upon HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Cheers, groans and great excitement.] Both are equally responsible, and both will sooner or later meet a common reprobation from an indignant community. One has gone out and the other is following him. This is a miserable scene; but what should we expect when we remember that the men who are now hallooing and hooting are the men who in 1863 were killing negro children! men who were murdering babies when they dared not look men in the face! And I remember, too, that when the army of the United States came here to restore and preserve order, these same baby-murderers were the first to bow their heads. [At this the disturbing element in the audience seemed to become infuriated, and several of them moved toward the stage and gave threatening looks and gestures.] Gen. BUTLER went on: Why, you poor fools! I have faced your masters in Baltimore and New-Orleans, I have hung your brothers, and if you don't learn to behave yourselves I fear I shall have the chance some day to do the same to you. ["Three cheers for Ben. BUTLER," given on and about the stand.] Why, I have seen many more such as you, with the minie rifle and the musket and the bayonet in their hands, actuated by the same spirit that actuates you, and I did not flinch from them. Do you suppose then that I will flinch before you? A man who has smelt gunpowder can stand rum and garlic. [Laughter, cheers, groans and confusion.] You think yourselves the equal of the negro! No, no; the negro is as immeasurably your superior as heaven is above the hell where you are going. I certainly do not respect, and you may be quite sure, I do not fear you. You cannot crush free thought or free speech. Hooting will never take the place of argument. And now, men of the Five Points, bullies of the bawdy-house, thieves of the lobby, burglars of the Tombs! I simply declare, as the voice of the nation, that you are not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise. That fact could be no better demonstrated than it has been here to-day. I do by no means desire to bandy words with an ignorant foolish, excited mob; and I have only used these true and well-describing epithets, that these men may know that I neither love, nor fear, nor respect them, and that there is an end to patience. That any discussion of public questions, such as becomes reasonable men, was possible here, I saw from the first was not to be hoped; and it was only after waiting patiently to see if order could be restored and preserved, that I determined to speak to these men as they deserve, and in language which they can understand, because somewhat familiar to their ears.

[At this point a number of boys were hoisted upon the shoulders of men in the crowd and made to yell and waive green placards with the words, "JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor."]

Gen. BUTLER said: "The police will know that every man who flaunts one of those green cards is a rioter, and if we were to judge of their number by the number of placards, they are about as one to a thousand. A man in the crowd here proposed "three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS;" and then turning toward the stand said: "They'll cheer for JEFF. DAVIS." The cheers were given with a will. Two men just in front of the stand got into a fight with each other, and were separated by the police. The crowd then made a rush for the stand, but were pushed back by the police; and one irate individual who approached the stand in a very threatening manner, was taken away by a policeman.

During the delivery of the above speech it was frequently asked in the audience why the police, of whom there appeared to be plenty on the ground, did not arrest the disturbers of the meeting. In answer to this question we are requested to say that Capt. BRACKETT, who had charge of the forty policemen present, was ordered not to arrest any person for vocal disturbance of the meeting, unless it was accompanied by acts of violence. This was, perhaps, as far as the police could legally go in protecting an outdoor meeting; but if the City Hall politicians who engineered this disturbance imagine they secured any votes for their candidate, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, whose office they made use of to break up a meeting of their political opponents, or that they lessened the public indignation and contempt for themselves that has long been felt by the respectable portion of the public, they should have heard the remarks made by scores of Democrats in the audience, that the "whole affair was an outrage on the freedom of speech and a disgrace to the City of New-York."

Mr. GREELEY was then introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are doubtless aware that it is not by my own desire that I appear before you as a candidate for Congress. I was nominated without any thought on my part of being nominated, and I presume you all believe that I have very little chance of being elected. [A Voice—"That's so."] I can't say how the fact will be. I only know that for thirty-five years I have been a worker in this district, that you have always known where to find me, and that I have tried to be a faithful and ardent supporter of the principles of universal liberty and in favor of a fair chance for every man. [Applause.] Whether I have succeeded or not, others must judge; but I say to you that the principles which I represent and stand for to-day, have been the guiding-star of my life. I would not compromise them, I would not conceal them; I am for liberty to all races and nations all over the world. [Applause.] I rejoice in the progress which our country has made in the application of those principles within the last six years; and rejoice in it the more because I believe that our triumph will be found a powerful incitement and stimulus to other triumphs of the friends of liberty in other lands. I believe that the impulse we have given here will go rolling round the world, until all men shall rejoice in a triumph like that which we have won, not for ourselves alone, but for universal man. If there be any man in this district who regrets that the rebellion was put down, I cannot expect that he will vote for me. If there be any man who deplores that Slavery is dead, I cannot hope that he will vote for me. But if there are men who rejoice in the triumph of the nation, who rejoice that the flag floats undisputed over every part of this country, from the Canada border to Mexico, then that man I claim as my friend. [Applause.] He may differ from me; he may have other views than mine; I give him the freest liberty to differ, and I rejoice in the faith that, if he is an honest man and seeks light, he and I will be nearer together ten years hence than we are to-day. There are many who have distrusted me; there are many who have honestly opposed me through the last thirty eventful years. They had the same right to their opinions that I had to mine. They just as truly and heartily desired the good of the country as I did; as they saw it differently from me; and I respect that honest difference of opinion. I hope and trust, however, that the triumph of the national arms and the reëstablishment of the national integrity have left few sore hearts in this wealthy and intelligent district, which is the centre of the New-York commercial world. Should I be elected to Congress, now or at any other time, I shall endeavor, as I did when I was there for a few days some years ago, to promote the interests of industry. I shall try to promote the commerce of the City so far as I can. I shall try to war, as I did war, against corruption in office, against profligate expenditure and exorbitant compensation; I shall try, as I did then try, to make honesty the rule and robbery the exception in our public affairs. To those purposes, to measures seeking to diminish public expenditures and to increase the efficiency of the public service, I devoted my time as a member of Congress. I gave very little time to what is ordinarily called politics; but I did faithfully try to save the public money and improve the public service. If I should be elected now again, I shall not forget the great principles which underlie the American Constitution and the American Republic, to which, I hope, my whole life has been devoted, not forgetting nor concealing nor belittling these. And if at any time elected to Congress, or not elected to Congress, I shall do my best to ferret out and eradicate the robbery—municipal robbery and general robbery—which now taints and corrupts our public affairs. ["Good!" "Good!"] Whatever I can do to make labor more honorable, to increase its just recompenses, to lighten the burdens of the toiling millions and to increase their hours of leisure for mental and moral cultivation, that I shall do, in office or out of office. Friends and neighbors, as we have other eloquent speakers here who will gladly address you, men from a distance, whereas I may be heard at any time, I will now retire. [Loud cheering and cries of "Go on," "go on."] Give me, then, a few minutes attention further, when I will briefly touch on political and public affairs. There are those who believe that Congress, the present Congress, has not done all it could to restore and reëstablish this Union. I believe that that Congress devoted themselves faithfully, earnestly, patiently to the very gravest problem that ever taxed the intellect of men. They had a very difficult work, and the honorable gentleman now British Secretary of Foreign Affairs said to our friends during the war: "You can, I think, put down the rebellion, but when the rebellion is put down your work will only have begun." That was true; there is still a great work. I believe that the eminent men who are the leading spirits of Congress are anxiously desirous not to oppress any portion of the people, but to faithfully and fully secure the liberties and the rights of every man who treads the American soil. To that effort to their labors I give them my earnest support; I believe that if they are sustained by the people we shall be able this Winter, not by-and-by, to settle up all questions which still agitate the American people. We shall bring in, I believe, at the very outset of the next Congress, loyal men representing all the States of the Union; we shall come together a nation of brothers who have been separated by an unfortunate institution for which neither we nor they were primarily responsible, something fastened upon us by foreign policy and foreign greed. We shall come together respecting and honoring one another for the bravery that has been displayed in this great contest. We shall come together resolving to build up and to maintain the grandest republic the world ever saw. In that faith, in that hope—that the American people are now very near the time when all disputes shall be settled, all misunderstandings removed, and all men restored to full political rights in the country—in that faith, in that hope, fellow-citizens, I will labor with you, and for you, to the end of the struggle. [Loud cheering.]

Gov. CURTIN was then introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It was ordained by the fathers of our Government, the apostles of liberty, that we should preserve inviolable the beautiful fabric for all time. The safety of that fabric rests on public opinion. The affairs of Government should be calmly discussed in the primary assemblies of the people. It was at the primary meetings of the colonists that the bases of free Government were discussed and determined upon. There it was proclaimed that all men were born equal, and that in America at least there should be freedom of the press and freedom of speech. Remember well that you, the body of the people, have this day before you the safety of the country, the stability of the Government, or anarchy, confusion and death. How shall you express your power? Through your Congress. [Cheers.] Your sons, your fathers, your brothers fought and conquered the rebellion. It is your own blood which cements the untimely graves that cover the continent—the blood which was shed for the maintenance of the government of your choice. It is for you calmly to consider what is to be the future of your country. The President's policy and the action of Congress is before you, and next Tuesday you are to decide in which you have faith, in whose hands you shall place your destiny. We of Pennsylvania have decided already, and that decision is in favor of Congress. [Great cheering.] A like decision has been arrived at in Ohio, in Indiana and in the younger States of the great West, and I, for Pennsylvania and for the sister States, which have already spoken, appeal to you of New-York to proclaim, by your majorities, that you too have faith in Congress, and indorse its action. You have before you now a man whom the people of Pennsylvania have heard, and heard often, and to whom they have always listened with respect, and as I am an American citizen and Governor of the second State in the Union, I expect to be heard with respect wherever I I may raise my voice throughout the country. [Tremendous cheers, during which a larged-mouthed noisy wretch was removed from the immediate neighborhood of the stand with great rapidity.] The American people must look to the Congress for the true logic of the lessons of the war. The rebels who assaulted the strong citadel of the Government, failing to overthrow it by force of arms, would now by other means endeavor to control its action—rebels North as rebels South. [Applause.] They seek to exercise again the power they prostituted to base purpose when they held it, and would dictate, conquered as they are, the terms of their surrender. It is not for them to say on what terms they shall come back among us. It is for you- and no other, to dictate those terms. [Cheers.] Did they ask your advice when they rushed to arms to disintegrate the Union, to ruin the Republic? [No, no,] and shall you now seek theirs? [Cries of never, never.] They must accept your terms, [that's so,] and you will give them such terms as are dictated by the large heart of a great, a noble, and magnanimous people. Gov. CURTIN then thanked the crowd for the respectful attention they had given him and retired.

SPEECH OF M. H. CHANCE.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. MAHLON H. CHANCE, of Ohio, who said he came from the State which was the birth-place of GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and which sends greeting to New-York, and expects to hear that on Tuesday next the Empire State has done her duty as Ohio did hers. There were two great parties in the present crisis, the one comprising two millions of returned veterans, beside the loyal men and women of the country, and the other, the late rebels and their sympathizers in the North, calling themselves the Democratic Party. He called upon citizens of foreign birth, upon Irishmen, to say what this Democratic Party had ever done for them; what had it done to elevate them, to improve their condition, or to aid their native country in her struggle for freedom? On the contrary, was not the Republican Party the only party in this country that had shown itself the friend of freedom and equal rights, and the elevator of the oppressed? Why, then, should they stick to this party called Democratic, but which was in reality the aristocratic party, and the apologists and defenders of human slavery? The seat of power, in this country, he said, was traveling westward. The commercial cities would no longer control the destinies of the nation. They might, therefore, shout for HOFFMAN and cry down loyal men, but as sure as there was a God in Heaven they would not succeed. The Democratic Party had read out such men as DANIEL S. DICKINSON, LYMAN TREMAINE, Gen. DIX, Gen. WALBRIDGE and others, but who ever heard of their reading a rebel out of the party? They were now engaged in a conspiracy to reinstate these rebels in the control of the Government. Should this conspiracy succeed, or should liberty, justice and loyalty succeed? This question they would be called on to answer on Tuesday next, and he exhorted each and every man to answer it in the interest of liberty and justice.

Major HAGGERTY was then introduced, and made an eloquent address in favor of the Republican nominees. He was followed by Colonel WILLIAM WILSON, and, after listening to him, the crowd, which had dwindled down to a couple of hundred persons, quietly dispersed.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ABINGDON-SQUARE.

Speeches of Col. Clarke, of Tennessee: Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Hon. Horace Greeley and Others.

An enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday evening in Abingdon-square, of the voters of the Sixth Congressional District in favor of the Republican nominee for the district, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER.

Dr. HALL being nominated Chairman, addressed the meeting briefly, and introduced as a representative man of his State Col. CLARKE, of Tennessee.

Col. CLARKE said that the issue now before the people was simply whether the President should be sustained by them in his policy, or Congress in theirs; and as they decided that issue, so would be characterized the status of those who were lately in arms against the Government. The speaker sketched at some length the course followed by his State during the war and since, and claimed for the negro the right of suffrage as the legitimate reward of his devotion to the cause of the Union.

Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER next came forward, and was warmly received. He said that he preferred not making any extended remarks, as the night was inclement, and other and more eloquent speakers were in waiting to address them. He then set out his claims to be returned as their representative to Congress, and modestly impressed upon the audience that the most forcible of these claims was that he was the only candidate in the field who represented the policy of Congress and was opposed to that of the President. He concluded by stating what should be his course if elected, and retired loudly applauded.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, being loudly called for, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Allow me first to make an apology to you for the non-appearance of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. He has been on the stand this afternoon trying to make himself heard in the Park, and he was there stopped by the noise of fifty or a hundred mobocrats. He did make himself heard at last, but after so long a struggle that he feels unable to appear before you this inclement night. I ask you here to excuse Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. [Cheers for BUTLER.] The speaker then paid a high compliment to the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, in whose behalf he said he appeared to address them briefly, and urged his hearers to go to the polls early on Tuesday and put in a good day's work. After relating an anecdote in which Mr. DOUGLAS advised President BUCHANAN, on his asking advice as to what be ought to do in regard to the Lecompton (Kansas) question, that Congress was elected to make all neceful regulations and laws as to the States and Territories, and that the President was not empowered to do anything, he continued: Not criticising or desiring to find fault with the mistakes the President has made, if any, I say judge charitably; he has done everything the laws required of him, and I think some more; now comes the work of Congress. I hope he will judge as charitably of Congress as they did of him. Let Congress take hold and settle up this matter, and we will have a fair square conclusion of the whole matter, and the people North and South will agree that it is right.

Mr. GREELEY was followed by Gen. WALBRIDGE, Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, and other speakers, who continued to address the crowd til a late hour.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting was held on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Radical Republican Association of the Seventeenth Ward, at Masonic Hall, No. 112 East Thirteenth-street. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. BENJ. MERRITT, President. Gen. C. B. FISK was then introduced. He said the country was now in the throes of a greater struggle than ever before. The issue in the West had been whether the country saved by loyal men should be ruled by loyal men. The Great West looked to New-York with anxiety, and wondered how New-York would go. They pray that New-York will speak for liberty and justice. New-York should labor to secure those principles with the same zeal that was exhibited in Cincinnati when the stores were closed to allow the clerks to vote. The speaker had been sojourning extensively in the Gulf States recently, and the loyalists there looked tremblingly at the result of the election in this State. Several letters were then read, showing the bitter Southern spirit and the anxiety of Unionists residing in the South.

Mr. CHAS. A. DANA was next introduced. He said the importance of the election was not at all exaggerated by the former speaker. There were two questions before the people of the North: First, whether the loyal people of the country should govern it, or hand it over to the insatiate enemies of the Government. Second, whether we shall be governed by the despotic fiat of the Government, or whether the Government shall be conducted by the majority of the people. For the people of the South there was a third question, viz.: whether they should be allowed to enjoy their political faith in peace and tranquillity; whether they should be permitted to continue to manifest their loyalty to the Constitution, or whether they should be delivered over to a persecution more fierce and unsparing than that through which they passed during the civil war. The decisive answer to these questions should be given by all patriots coming forward to cast their ballot for FENTON first, and for GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, the nominee for Congress, as opposed to Mr. CHANLER. The prospect for the Governorship was excellent, especially in the rural districts. He believed REUBEN E. FENTON would have from between twenty to thirty thousand majority in the State. The speaker concluded by referring to the prevailing belief that the Democracy were opposed to the Fenian movements, which fact would be in favor of the Republican nominees.

Mr. DALEY then made a stirring and patriotic address, urging all to come forward in the cause of liberty and manfully uphold the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. P. FRANKENHEIMER was next introduced, and spoke in opposition to the frivolous issue of lager-beer selling on the Sabbath that had been harped upon by his opponents. The issues before the people were more important—as the Constitutional Amendments, for instance.

Mr. JAMES CUSHING, Jr., next spoke. He said he was always much surprised that the laboring classes should uphold the Democratic Party, especially in former times, when that party supported a system of Slavery in the South, or, in other words, a despotism. There were two parties in the field—one under the leadership of the President, and the other that knows no master and frowns upon a dictator. The President's policy, he understood, was that the people of the lately rebellious States should have the privilege of representation in Congress restored to them without the imposition of a single condition. If there was anything that he was displeased with it was that Congress did not go far enough. He went for impartial suffrage. After enumerating some of the points of the Constitutional Amendments, the speaker concluded by urging the "boys in blue" to rally round the polls.

Capt. MCGUIRE then made a few remarks, and the meeting dispersed.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, on Saturday evening, attended a meeting of No. 2 Branch of the United League of America, at their Council-room, No. 132 East Fortieth-street. Mr. MARSHALL presided.

The Chairman explained why the speakers announced for that evening were absent. Some of them were taking part in the great demonstration in Cooper Institute, and Gen. MAHAN, of Boston, was attending an important meeting in Thirty-third-street. He had the most cheering accounts from every quarter. There was disaffection in the Democratic ranks, and if they completed the registry of their names, there was no doubt of a successful result. [Hear, hear.] Col. NOYES, from his knowledge of the corrupt practices of the City Government, was the very best man they could get to represent them in the Assembly; and Col. CANNON'S intimacy with mercantile affairs, and his great influence with the only party that would have any power to do good, afforded a guarantee that those appropriations for sanitary purposes, Post-office stations, and other necessary works in the City, would be made for their benefit. [Cheers.]

Col. NOYES having been introduced, referred at some length to the issues arising out of the civil war, and pictured the sacrifices made by Southern loyalists. The South was waiting the result of the contest in this State, and if they had a majority of twenty thousand, as he expected they would, the South would accept proper terms and conditions, and there would be peace in the country. [Applause.] Referring to local affairs, he said that the City taxation had increased from five hundred thousand dollars in 1830 to no less than eighteen millions in 1865, without a single public work, except an unfinished Court-house, to show for that enormous expenditure. [Hear, hear.] So that to lessen this wanton expenditure, as well as on national grounds, he claimed their support on the 6th of November. [Loud cheers.]

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM said that, being connected with State Prisons, he had occasion lately to visit Sing Sing, and it struck him that it would not be in any way more strange or dangerous to let the criminals there immured loose amid society than to let some of the rebel thieves, murderers and traitors down South into their legislative halls to make laws for them. Having obtained a Bible, he read the 23d verse of the 8th chapter of Daniel, and while pointing out the applicability of the prophecy therein contained to President JOHNSON, was loudly applauded.

Mr. HALL, of the Thirteenth Ward, then addressed the meeting, which soon after separated.

Circular from District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall to the Police Magistrates—Warrants Can be Issued for the Arrest of Challengers.

Yesterday afternoon a circular was received by the different Police magistrates from the District-Attorney, in relation to the probable obstruction of the polls at the ensuing election on Tuesday next. The following is a copy of this circular:

To the Police Magistrates:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to be obliged to inform you officially that there is reason to believe in an organized attempt by politicians to obstruct the exercise of the elective franchise.

My information is that persons with preconceived intent to obstruct both registration and voting will assume to attend all day at a certain poll, and systematically and successively challenge voters. Whenever such intent expressly exists, or is fairly inferable from the facts, and if complaint is made against any such challenger, it will become your duty to issue a warrant and arrest the offender. Such an act, with such intent, would be an "attempt by device to hinder an elector from free exercise of the right of suffrage." (1 R. S., 145, 4.) It will also become a misdemeanor for any inspector to refuse to receive, or to wilfully delay receiving the vote of any man whose name is upon the registry, and who is willing "to swear in his vote" according to law. (Johnson *vs.* Waldron, 11 John, 120: Bridge's Election Case, 2d Louisiana Annual Report, 968.)

I also request that one of the magistrates will be constantly holding court at the usual places from sunrise until sunset, on next Tuesday, and that you will cause notice of that fact to be served upon the Superintendent of Police and each Police Captain, in order that, when arrests be made day, for any or all of the offences peculiar to an election prompt justice may be meted out, both to the public and offenders, and the police spared any unnecessary care of prisoners.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
Nov. 3, 1866. A. OAKEY HALL.

Workingmen's Association.

The Committee of the Workingmen's Independent Political Organization met at the Bowery Hotel last night, and after a lengthy discussion of the relative merits of the several Congressional nominees, made the following indorsements, viz.: Fourth Congressional District, Hon. HORACE GREELEY; Fifth, ENEAS ELLIOTT; Sixth, CHARLES S. SPENCER; Seventh, G. F. STEINBRENNER; Eigth, L. G. B. CANNON; Ninth, WM. A. DARLING.

Republican Nomination for Assembly in the Fourth District.

The Union Republicans of the Fourth District, comprising the Eighth and Tenth Wards, have nominated Mr. WILLIAM H. N. CADMUS for the Assembly. His nomination was indorsed by the Eighth Ward Republican Association.

The Democratic Wigwam.

A grand rally of the Democracy was held in the Wigwam, in Court-street, last evening. All the damage caused the night previous had been repaired, but, unluckily, several seats which had been carelessly constructed, broke down. No person was hurt, however, and the proceedings continued until the closing without further interruption.

McKeon County Convention.

The McKeon County Convention met last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, and nominated JOSEPH B. TAYLOR for Supervisor, in place of SMITH ELY, Jr., declined.

The Democracy of Kings County.

The Democratic party of Kings County is divided in two sections, the one calling themselves "Regular," and the other "National." An attempt has been made to unite upon one set of candidates, and it is probable, from present appearances, that such will be the result before election. As matters stand now, however, there are two sets of candidates in the field.

THE REGISTRY.

The Fourth and Last Day of Registry—11,128 Additional Names Registered Yesterday—Aggregate Number Registered, 125,162.

The following is the result of the Registry in this City during the entire four day's session:

WARDS.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Total.
First	1688	224	547	164	2623
Second	267	—	122	47	436
Third	459	—	254	116	869
Fourth	2019	41	1092	318	3470
Fifth	1836	—	1085	309	3230
Sixth	2360	78	1035	338	9712
Seventh	2404	374	2121	622	6321
Eighth	3389	121	1763	595	5873
Ninth	6217	—	2463	734	7404
Tenth	2869	58	1405	459	4791
Eleventh	4755	—	2906	764	8425
Twelfth	3100	491	960	339	4890
Thirteenth	2023	377	1848	352	4601
Fourteenth	2717	67	1329	449	4562
Fifteenth	2462	27	1379	490	4158
Sixteenth	3961	167	2155	580	6863
Seventeenth	7211	—	3512	1119	11842
Eighteenth	4111	227	2354	729	8021
Nineteenth	4486	53	1972	553	7064
Twentieth	5882	144	2716	790	9832
Twenty-first	4380	211	2041	575	7210
Twenty-second	4845	116	2209	786	8016
Total	74,001	2,777	37,231	11,128	125,162

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PINE-STREET BOND ROBBERY.—A few additional facts in reference to the bond robbery in Pine-street have been obtained. It appears that about 11 o'clock on Friday morning two men entered the British North American Bank Agency, No. 24 Pine-street, and passed through into the bank office, where the two principals were seated at a double desk. One of these men passed round the desk and made some inquiries regarding the business of the office. On this desk were lying five one thousand dollar five-twenty United States bonds, and the second operator remained close beside these attractive pieces of paper. One of the principals got up and entered the front office, when the fellow who was watching the bonds coolly picked them up and placed them in his pocket. The two then left the premises suddenly, when the fact of the robbery was discovered. It was, however, too late to effect the arrest of the supposed thieves. The following are the numbers of the missing bonds: 401, 790, 98,142, 17,402, 17,414, 17,409. The detectives state that they have caught the scent.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A GERMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, GUSTAVE ROWALD, 39 years of age, a native of Germany, and residing in the disreputable house No. 103 West Twenty-fifth-street, of which Mrs. PRESCOTT is the reputed proprietress, attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head. It appears that ROWALD became grossly intoxicated, and on reaching his room took up a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The ball passed upward through the roof of the mouth into the brain, where it lodged. Drs. HULL and WHITE were immediately summoned, but they declared it was useless to attempt any relief. The insensible body of ROWALD was then removed to the New-York Hospital by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, where he still lingers. No other cause than intoxication is given for the act. It is not known whether ROWALD had any relations in this City or not.

LARGE ROBBERY BY SNEAK THIEVES.—Some time last evening two or three sneak thieves gained an entrance through the first door into the dwelling of D. MORGAN, No. 139 East Fifty-third-street, and then went up stairs into a back room on the second floor, where they locked themselves in, as one of the family tried the door and found it fastened, and it was subsequently discovered wide open. The family of Mr. MORGAN was all this time down stairs at dinner. When the room door was examined a second time the presence of the thieves was observable, and further search revealed the fact that they had carried off seven fifty dollar U. S. bonds (Nos. 23,155, 23,156, 23,157, 116,223, 320,548, 630,756 and 120,580) a gold watch and chain and $300 in greenbacks, beside a number of private papers, bonds and mortgages. No arrests have as yet been made.

A CLOTHING-STORE CLEANED OUT BY BURGLARS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the clothing-store of H. SOMMERS, No. 30 Thompson-street, was forced open by the front door being broken in. After gaining an entrance to the store the burglars packed up the entire stock of goods therein contained, valued at $2,000, and removed it from the premises in an express wagon. None of the neighbors seemed to know that the removal of the goods was a burglary, and the policeman on post failed to discover the fact in time to arrest any of the daring thieves.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named GEO. STAMFORD, about 10 years of age, was accidentally shot in the neck and back with a pistol in the hands of another boy named WM. KERO, as the two were playing in Delancey-street. Young STAMFORD was attended by Dr. ACINSON, but died soon after. KERO was taken in custody by the Tenth Precinct Police to await examination.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—A. W. Randall, Postmaster-General, Washington; Hon. A. J. Rogers, New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, New-Jersey; Gen. Rousseau, Kentucky, and Gen. J. L. Swift, Boston, are at the Astor House. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; Hon. Mallon Chance, Ohio; Gov. Curtin, Harrisburgh; Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Philadelphia; Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Lowell, and Gen. W. H. Gibson, Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PORTIONS OF A HUMAN BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Portions of a human leg and foot were picked up in the river off the foot of Partition-street, on Friday evening. From appearances, the remains were those of a drowned man, and had become detached by decomposition.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The Brooklyn police arrested 449 persons during the past week for various offences.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of the following persons were proved in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: Margaret Thompson, John Sinclair, Catharine Hinerscheit and Jonathan W. Vincent, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Thomas Johnson, of Sheepshead Bay; Mena Rauch, of Bremen, Germany; Mary I. Newton, George F. Purgold, Francis Becht off, Wm. Robbins, Thomas Reynolds, William D. Jones, Christian Weidman and Sophia Schmidt, all of Brooklyn.

THE REGISTRY IN BROOKLYN.—The registry of voters in Brooklyn was completed last night, but no returns of yesterday could be obtained. The result of the voters registered in the different wards on Tuesday of last week, together with those registered on Friday of the present week, is as follows:

Ward.	Previously Regis'd.	Regis'd Friday.
First	715	251
Second	1,192	278
Third	1,268	430
Fourth	1,661	432
Fifth	2,512	543
Sixth	2,040	902
Seventh	2,047	524
Eighth	1,556	256
Ninth	2,711	882
Tenth	3,585	877
Eleventh	2,266	786
Twelfth	1,672	359
Thirteenth	2,366	675
Fourteenth	2,052	519
Fifteenth	1,660	702
Sixteenth	2,954	1,064
Seventeenth	1,318	354
Eighteenth	694	no returns.
Nineteenth	1,068	184
Twentieth	2,128	680
Totals	38,278	9,078

Making in all (without counting Saturday's returns) 47,256.

NEW-JERSEY.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR WRIGHT.—The funeral of Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT took place at Newark yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The remains, accompanied by the relatives and friends, the clergy, attending physicians and pall bearers, left the late residence of the deceased, No. 8 Park-place, (where prayers were read,) and proceeded to the House of Prayer, where they were received by the clergymen, in surplices—Rev. Mr. MAYBIN, the Rector; Rev. Mr. MEIER SMITH, of Trinity; HODGES, of Grace; SMITH, of St. Paul's; STANSBURY, of Christ Church, and SHACKLEFORD, of New-York. Upon arriving at the church the procession proceeded up the main aisle, Rev. Mr. MAYBIN reciting the opening sentences. The anthem from the 39th and 90th Psalms was sung by the clergy and choir, and Rev. Mr. MEIER SMITH read the lesson from the 1 Corinthians, xv., 20. After the singing by the choir of the 188th hymn, "Few are thy days and full of woe," an extempore address was delivered by Rev. Mr. SHACKLEFORD. The remains were deposited in the family vault, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and are inclosed in a coffin, covered with black cloth, with silver bindings and a plate inscribed with the name and age of the deceased. A cross and wreaths of fragrant white flowers were laid upon the lid. The pall-bearers were Gov. MARCUS L. Ward, Edwin A. Stevens, Joseph A. Halsey, Beach Vanderpool, Joseph P. Bradley, J. C. Garthwaite, J. H. Stephens, M. Hitchcock, Edwin Van Antwerp, Wm. S. Faitoute and Ex-Chancellor Williamson.

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT OF A GOVERNMENT NIGHT WATCHMAN.—On Saturday forenoon a Government night watchman, at the Bremen dock, named JOSEPH DOYLE, was complained of before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, for shooting at DONNELL MUNROE, of the schooner *Marion Gage*. MUNROE stated that between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Friday night, he brought the mate of the schooner ashore, and after landing him started on his return in the small boat to the vessel. A short way beyond the end of the Bremen pier two shots were fired at him from the direction of the Hamburg pier adjoining. Immediately DOYLE called out to him from the end of the Bremen pier, to stop and come back or he would shoot him. Greatly alarmed, MUNROE hastened to comply, but in coming up to the pier met an obstruction which necessarily caused him to change the course of his boat a little when, as he alleges, DOYLE, only a few paces distant, leveled his revolver and fired, but fortunately without taking effect. Recorder AVERY made out the necessary affidavit, but MUNROE declined to swear that DOYLE fired at him with felonious intent to take his life, and consequently no steps could be taken for the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage. It was stated by persons who were present, a few minutes after the occurrence, that DOYLE was considerably under the influence of liquor.

THE NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL AND THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.—The Common Council of Newark, at their meeting on Friday night, by a unanimous vote adopted the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Alderman DWYER:

Whereas, The sentence to death of Col. B. LYNCH and Rev. JOHN MCMAHON, American citizens, by a Canadian Court, for alleged complicity in a recent reported invasion of the soil of that Province, is an act which can only be properly characterized as an outrage worthy of the Government that perpetrated it: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the unfortunate men who are thus made the subjects of such extreme persecution have the earnest sympathy of this body;

That the President of the United States be requested to urge upon the Government of Canada the exercise toward the prisoners named of that clemency which is becoming a government in the conduct toward those who may have been convicted of alleged political offences and the granting to them of a full, free and unconditional pardon;

That a properly-certified copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and Secretary of State.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR.—Two days since a man named HENRY NEW, of West Hoboken, was arrested for burglariously entering the stable of Mrs. WRIGHT, of that vicinity, and stealing a new harness worth $100. He was examined before a Justice and committed to the County Jail, but while being conveyed thither by Constable PHILIP HALL, by some means managed to make his escape and has not since been recaptured.

A JEFF. DAVIS MAN.—At a Union mass meeting in Newark on Friday night, a man named JOHN MILLER caused some disturbance by cheering for JEFF. DAVIS and ANDY JOHNSON, and struck a man who reproved him for his conduct. MILLER was taken to the lockup by a couple of officers, and yesterday, on being taken before the Court, was fined $3 for a breach of the peace.

ARREST OF A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Officer MCDONOUGH, of the Jersey City Police, on Saturday arrested JESSE GLADDING, *alias* George Williams, on a charge of stealing a silver watch and wearing apparel valued at $150, from some fellow boarder. The watch, some clothing and a pawn ticket were found in his possession.

FIRE.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Rankin Mills, in Canal street, Newark, in the apartment used for drying wool, over the boiler room. By the energetic efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the room in which they originated. Loss about $500; no insurance.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 3.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—Alex. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, child, three waiting maids and one valet, New-York; Alfred Paul, Consul of France at Richmond, and servant, Alfred Schermerhorn, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Bessie Schermerhorn, New-York; Samuel O. Bigelow, Boston; Nicholas Ludlam, Mrs. Ludlam, New-York; F. F. Dorr, Lennox, Mass.; Hamilton Hoppin, Mrs. Hoppin, three children and servant, New-York; Warren R. Payne, T. F. Payne, Mrs. Theodore Payne, Miss Kate W. Payne, San Francisco; John Wolfe, Mrs. Wolfe, child and nurse, Christopher Wolfe; Albert Wolfe, Miss M. Wolfe, New-York; D. L. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Boston; W. L. Brooks, Mrs. Horace Brooks, four children and two servants, Miss Winna Brooks, New-York; Mrs. Charles J. Martin, Arthur Martin, Miss Martin, William E. Burt, New-York; Charles H. Rockwell, Chicago; William A. Pendleton, Mrs. Pendleton, three children and nurse, New-York; Miss Alice Mackenzie, Stamford, Conn.; S. Davis Page, Mrs. Page, son, two daughters and two nurses, New-York; J. B. McCreary, Philadelphia; J. L. Hubbard, New-York; J. M. Porter, Mrs. Porter, child and servant, Miss M. J. Porter, Miss H. Porter, Easton, Penn.; Wm. Paxton, Fanny Paxton, New-York; Mrs. John D. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, New-York; Arthur Read, Mrs. Read, Boston, Mr. W. R. Brooks, New-York; Mr. F. Rosenbery and child, Buffalo; Mrs. N. W. Merrill, New-York; Frederick Marquand, Southport, Conn.; Henry Baldwin, New-York; F. W. Fellows, New-Haven, W. S. Merrill, W. W. Merrill, Mrs. W. W. Merrill, Providence, R. I.; Charles Kockler, New-York; William O. Jones, Chicago; Mrs. A. L. E. Clapp, Portland, Maine; Lucien Moss, Mrs. Lucien Moss, Philadelphia; Mr. H. A. Bassford, New-York; Miss E. P. Leonard, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. St. Marc Cornelllo, New-Orleans; Mr. G. P. Clapp, New-York; Mr. Charles Vezin, Philadelphia; Mr. A. Alcey, Springfield, Ill.; Miss A. Tompkins, New-York; Mr. Jonn Bergemine, New-Orleans; Miss L. Schenck, New-York; Mr. Theodore Gennert, Mrs. Gennert, Chatamouth, Ill.; Mr. Charles L. Knapp, New-York; Mrs. N. W. Merrill, New-York; Mr. F. P. Valenzuelo, Mexico; Mr. Emile Nongaret, Mrs. Nongaret and child, Neivard, N. S.; Mr. J. Block, New-York; Mr. Gauldré Boilleau, San Francisco; James Marchand, Mrs. Marchand, New-York; John Morviller, Boston; Rev. James Lanargan, New-Orleans; Felix G. Berteau, Mrs. Berteau, New-York; Augustin Villa, Cuba; Capt. Emile Jacq, Paris; Eugene Decases, New-York, F. Franssoli, New-York; Mrs. Thos. Petit, two sons and one daughter, Paris; Joseph Metz, J. Adolphe Katterlet, New-Orleans; Robert Bontany, one daughter and one son, Peter Black, New-York; C. Baugner, Paris.

NOV. 3.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. McCausland and 3 children, of Vancouver's Island, I. Tate, wife, child and servant, Noble Tate, Miss Bowers, of Toronto; Miss Isabella Bowers, Mr. Canfield, British army, of Montreal; John Moore, of New-York; C. E. English, of Toronto; G. Robinson and wife, of England; Col. Seymour, British army; Mrs. Seymour, 2 children and servant, Thomas F. Summeral and wife, of Pittsburgh; Alexander Clarke, Mrs. Agassiz, Miss Agnes Learmonth, Chicago; Thomas B. Smith, Marshall Pratt, Chas. Dunn, J. F. de Castro, G. R. Ellis, Capt. Gitting and wife, Mr. Hull, British army; Mr. Minty, A. L. McArthur, J. E. Buchanan, Miss Charlotte M. Chambers, Wm. Ferguson, Mr. Landfear and wife, George D. Stewart, Windhom Toronton, Thomas Fitnam, Rev. Albert Ericson, Rev. Peter Cuallman, James Josephs, Dr. Thomas R. Poolery, Rev. R. Saunders, E. Farrenc, New-York; Stephen Meany, D. G. Elliott, Nathan Hurst, Henry Greane, Alexander Kerr, Boston; George Farnett, Cincinnati; Wilson T. Derby, wife and child, Mrs. Miller and child.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana—Mr. and Mrs. W. Vail, two children, infant and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs, H. Krepo, Mrs. and Miss Cochrane, Capt. J. Sylvester, Sergt. Chapman, Mrs. P. Saunders and son, Miss Morrison, Miss M. A. and Miss R. Farrington, Rev. Mrs. John Davy and child, Sam'l Finley, Frank Ross, J. B. Nichols, G. F. Mustard, Jas. M. Gawry, Capt. I. R. Morrish, Capt. H. Dussaut, Geo. W. G. Robins, Gen. McMahon and servant, Dr. Cheyman, Wm. Marshall, Mr. Wright, W. J. Week, L. Hayman, John S. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parker, A. M. Laugdon, S. E. Driggs, Miss J. E. Dodds, Miss Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, three children and servant, Miss M. Dean, Miss A. L. Eysing, Mrs. M. G. K. Driggs, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rotherey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Whitlock, Dep. Sup. Freeborn, wife, child and servant, D. Banton, Geo. Holden, M. Folley, David Lewis, Thos. Conwell, A. Conwell, J. and F. Hutchinson, John Cleary, Arthur Corlett, G. Legendre, Ch. s. Metcalf, C. S. Schulos, C. B. Codham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langwith, child and in ant, Care Urman, J. I. Rowland, Mrs. Smith, Jno. Austin, F. Ameztey, C. Austin, Justice Loran, W. J. Gleck.

In steamship Quaker City, for Charleston—Henry Coggill, L. Franklin, Col. Trenholm, wife and son, Samuel Obrslenger, S. S. Ward, U. S. N., Mrs. Wood and son, Miss Wood, Miss Gibbes and maid, E. Munday, Dr. Ogiee, Mr. Carpenter and wife, Miss Trenholm, Mrs. A. Knox, Mrs. E. C. Betts, J. C. Darley and wife, Mrs. M. de Graw, Mrs. C. M. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss S. Wilkinson, Miss L. Wilkinson, Miss Huger, Miss J. C. Judd, Mrs. F. L. Ward and child, Mrs. F. S. Holmes, nurse and 2 children, Mr. Heinrich, J. Thompson, wife and 2 children, Mrs. N. Baker and child, Mrs. N. Mayer, Mrs. Lacassange, Miss J. Therne, F. Wehrmen, Mrs. Burnes, J Campsen, Mrs. E. Waltsen, Mrs. Campsen and child, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. M. Campsen, Mrs. C. B. Bartlett, Mrs. Parker and son, Mrs. Clarke, 4 children and servant, A. Shoribold, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. G. Prichett, Mr. Rush, Mrs. Rains and child, Miss L. A. Booth, C. Beermann, F. C. Lucas, Miss E. Hills, S. C. Keeler, Miss A. Griffith, L. Bowie, Mrs. Allen and 4 children, Mr. Carpenter and wife, Miss A. Bates, Miss M. Bates, A. G. Jones, and 63 in second cabin.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. Mary Magus and child, G. Hutchins and wife, G. Kemal, Wm. Scott, Wm. R. Garrison, Geo. W. King, J. B. Patten, Miss Drake, John Hern, M. McDonald, H. Dittmais, E. H. Knowles, S. Frasher, E. Blacker, W. L. Davis, wife, two children and servant; Mrs. J. B. Patten, nurse and child; M. A. Gilbert, C. Buchanan, & L. Pratt, Mrs. Horsey and child, Misses Marrill and Smith, Miss Hannah Horns, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Smith, Julius Feliner, R. J. Coughey, C. B. Cencir, D. Ladd, A. E. S. Frior, E. J. Simpson, W. Judson Blydenburgh, wife, two children and nurse; Miss E. Smith, F. F. Whiton and wife, three children and servant; Miss Rudd, C. D. Collins, A. Clerhardt, Mrs. F. Apple, Mrs. Nowlon, Harris Scrantron, James H. Ayres and wife, M. R. Johnson, J. Allington, Miss C. Rodgers, John Cooles, Rev. R. R. Rodgers and wife, Henry Richard, Miss H. E. Hopper, Wm. Haselford, F. S. Bond, Alfred Mitchell, Mrs. R. Footman, Mrs. Wm. Cox and 2 children, Mrs. Knight and son, H. Jacobs.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—Louis Monsel and wife, Miss Inka Mensel, J. N. Batassi, Geo. Dexter, C. B. Amory, Mrs. Bibb and servant, Mrs. Ward, child and servant, Charles De Ruyter, Mrs. Falk and 3 children, Mrs. McCanill and daughter, Miss Lillie B. Warner, Miss Mary Hills, D. Tibbotson, wife and child, Mrs. E. H. Tooker, Miss Pinkie Davison, James Welsh, Washington Durbrow, wife and 2 children, M. Nickerson, A. McFarland.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 34 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon rises... 3 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 33 | Gov. Island. 6 22 | Hell Gate... 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau; Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tilhe, Potter, Galveston, Young & Cowan; Vixen, Lewis, Brazos, Tex., Moody & Telfair; Merrimack, Van Sice, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen.

Steamers Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mary Sanford, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Vineland, Hampton, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Barks Glasgow, (Br.,) Card, London, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Aid, (Br.,) Harding, Hamburg, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Hall, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Favorite, Duell, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Stuart, Charleston, M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schooners G. A. Bearse, Bearse, Baltimyre; A. Trudell, Tinmars, Richmond, Goldthwaite & Overton; Buena Vista, Logan, Trenton, Ferguson & Wood; Marcus Hunter, Orr, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Good-speed, Dart, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Rebecca Ann, Reid, Halifax, J. L. Overton; T. P. Simpson, Hazelton, Plymouth, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; John Ferris, St. John, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. Richardson, Thompson, Fassin, St. Croix, Simpson & Clapp; Phœbe, Morrow, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Sea Foam, Griffin, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; Marion Gage, Sheppard, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Leocadia, Kelly, Salem, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. S. Potter, Potter, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner, Brown & Pinck; Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong N. W. winds. Oct. 31, off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Flambeau, bound S.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Rudolf, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to the Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 58 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to order. Was 3 weeks in the channel with strong westerly gales.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Barnard, Aricebo 18 ds. with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Nanticohe 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Eliza Neal, Weaver, Washington 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Sheppard, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. A. Whiting, Hutchinson, New-London.

Schr. L. M. Strout, ——, Bangor, with lumber.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. bark Enrique, from Havana; brigs Colorado, Bonaire; O. C. Clary, Remedios; Ida L. Ray, Georgetown, S. C.; Mary E. Thompson, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Morgan, Newton, master, from Mobile, with lumber for Galveston, before reported foundered, experienced heavy weather, sprung a leak, filled with water, and was left by he Captain in a boat about 50 miles E. S. E. from Galveston, at which port he arrived on the afternoon of the 26th ult. A steamer would be dispatched to tow her into port.

The schr. S. B. Stebbins, Capt. C. Smith, which was cleared from Pensacola Oct. 5, lumber laden, for Havana, experienced very heavy weather the second day out, and was driven ashore on the Chandeliers on the 7th, and became a total wreck. The Captain and crew were saved by a fishing smack.

The steamer Star of the South, from Charleston for New-York, with 1,100 bales of cotton, encountered strong head gales, broke her shaft just outside Cape Henry, and was towed into Fortress Monroe on the 3d inst. Her cargo will probably be discharged and repairs made at Baltimore.

The steamer Hattie, from New-Orleans, sunk in Apalachicola Bay, had on board a full cargo of cotton, which would be saved in a damaged condition.

A vessel of about 600 tons, main and mizzenmast gone, was passed, abandoned, 26th ult., in lat. 30 42, lon. 68 38.

The brig R. S. Hassell, from Turks Island, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst., for orders, lost all light sails and broke mainboom on the passage.

The brig Ella Maria, from Cardenas for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst., experienced heavy weather during the passage; split sails and started cargo between decks.

The wreck of a brig, supposed Norwegian, was passed Oct. 19, lat. 21 30, lon. 68 25.

Spoken, &c.

Gentle Annie—Br. brig, 11 ds. from New-York for Cienfuegos, Oct. 18, lat. 22 10, lon. 69 51.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Oct. 16, brigs Italia, dischg.; Leonard Myers, Hicks, do., to load for New-York; A. M. Alexander, from Bangor, in quarantine; schr. Willie Staples, for Baltimore, to sail 22d.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Nov. 3, schr. Maria L. Davis, Dexter, and Wentworth, New-York; Emma G. Webber, Philadelphia.

"REMOVAL"

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

(UNTIL JANUARY 1,)

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 BROADWAY.

5 CENTS 5 CTS
FRANK LESLIE'S BOYS AND GIRLS WEEKLY.
Travels Around the World, Adventures, Stories, Anecdotes, Popular Science, Parlor Magic, Games, &c.

With No. 4, now ready, will be given gratis, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ENGRAVING, "GEN. WAYNE'S ASSAULT ON STONY POINT." Size 33 inches by 23.

For sale by all news agents.
Send five cents, and you will receive in return No. 4, with the engraving, postpaid.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE NEW AND SPLENDID RUSSIAN BATHS, Just finished in GIBSON'S BUILDING, CORNER BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST., On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 6, and 7, 1866, when the establishment will be open for public inspection from 7 A. M. till 11 P. M.

This establishment, believed to be the FINEST and most luxurious in the world, will be open for the reception of bathers on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 8, 1866.
R. REAM & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 623, Nov. 3, 1866.
6, 52, 15, 78, 7, 50, 31, 73, 47, 60, 59, 53, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 624, Nov. 3, 1866.
31, 75, 56, 5, 2, 66, 53, 70, 69, 44, 14, 51, 7.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 523, Nov. 3, 1866.
10, 29, 25, 6, 24, 73, 47, 51, 76, 48, 2, 55, 52.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 524, Nov. 3, 1866.
67, 11, 88, 75, 68, 53, 18, 16, 57, 6, 73, 42, 77.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton st.